INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065

VOL. XVI NO. 307-- BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 18 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
Dec.	Malwa * ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,953
29 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
29 ,,			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
,, ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 ,,	Sanghi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 ,,	Morea * ..		10,953
23 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 ,,	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Sanghi ..		16,650
13 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 ,,	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 ,,	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Morea ..		10 954
15 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
22 ,,	Mooltan ..		20,843

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
2 st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
14th Apr.	Domala * ..	8141

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 60	£ 105
	C	£ 56	£ 98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Hiyeizan Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th ,,	10th ,,
Shinsei Maru ..	30th ,,	13th ,,
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd ,,
Shingo Maru ..	14th ,,	27th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	23rd ,,	6th Feb,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 858.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
*21st Dec.	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st ,,	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan,
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th ,,	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan,
8th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
19th Dec.	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
19th ,,	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
2 st ,,	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
24th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
1929 9th Jan.	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund:—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital:—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee:—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.
Branches:—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26Dec.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3321	22 ,,	30 ,,
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 ,,
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 ,,	23 ,,
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 ,,
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 ,,	27 ,,
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 ,,	31 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 Dec.	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 ,,	10 Feb,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

A Sure Cure

FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18,

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers in First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT, purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11|28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Aishi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
Insurance Company, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"THE WORLD'S NEWS"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.
(Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION.)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breath of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 36 per year.

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Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

POST—BAND MASTER, Salary up Rs. 30[/]- Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.

A 31370.

WANTED—THE NAGPUR PIONEER INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED Nagpur. City (C.P.) having declared Bonus at its very first Valuation requires services of capable District Chief Agents and Agents throughout the Nizam's Dominions on very liberal terms according to qualifications and guarantee of business. For full particulars please apply to:—SUJEEVA & COMPANY, Branch Managers Kamalapuram. Post. (Cuddapah. District.)

R 1299.

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to be in charge of power house Electrical Machines, fittings and storage batteries from 1st Janutry, 1929. Must have long practical experience of armature winding of big Motors such as 20 H.P. and economical working of power house. Apply immediately stating qualifications and salary to the MANAGING AGENT, U. P. Glass Works, Ltd., Bahjoi.

A 31499

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

WANTED To know that the Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society Registered under Act XXI of 1860) trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. For full particulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.

31492.

SITUATIONS WANTED

PRACTICAL and THEORETICAL SIZER WEAVER and MANAGER, having practical experience of 16 years seeks employment as any in a local or up country cotton mill; guarantees maximum production with minimum costs. Apply Box No. 2214, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."

B R1338

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT Bombay 2.

L R1286

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK"

EDITED WITH ELABORATE introduction, copious notes, elegant paraphrase, and illuminating commentaries by Mr. Keshavlal L. Oza, M.A., Senior Professor of English, Bahuddin College, Junagad (Kathiawar); 440 pp. Cloth, Gilt, V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0. The Nonesuch (Bristol University Quarterly) writes: "With remarkable erudition, the author has given in the present work a body of notes which should suffice the needs of an Indian student who requires information on any points arising from the study of the poem." Apply for copies to the AUTHOR at Junagad.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LOST, STOLEN, MISLAID OR DESTROYED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 5 ordinary shares of the LANSDOWNE JUTE COMPANY, LTD., Nos. 16141/5 in the name of Ramkishen Das Daga, belonging to and owned by one Nathubhai Bhawanishanker of Surat, have been LOST, STOLEN, MISLAID or ACCIDENTALLY DESTROYED. The scrip was accompanied with a signed transfer deed by Mr. Daga as seller and Mr. Nathubhai as purchaser. Any person having any right, title or interest in the said shares, on any account whatsoever, is hereby notified to apply to the Managing Agents, Messrs. Bird and Company, at Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta, within 15 days from the date hereof, stating the nature of right, title or interest and the manner in which it is derived, failing which application will be made to the Company for issue of a duplicate certificate of the shares in question.

Dated, Surat, 5th Dec. 1928.

R1334

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have to inform constituents concerned that our Office situate at present in 19 Bank Street, Fort, will be removed from MONDAY, the 24th instant to the Mill premises at Ferguson Road, Lower Parel.

RAGHAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1928.

31519

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1928.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1929, to WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1929, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

31500

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has LOST or MISLAID certificates for the 46 Second preference Shares No. 60211|60256 in the Tata Iron Steel Co., Ltd., and has applied to the Company for the issue of duplicate Share certificates. Any person having any claim towards or against the said 46 Shares must lodge his claim with the company within 15 days from this date else the company will issue to the undersigned duplicate certificates.

(Sd.) GANESHDAS KHANA,
c|o. Sidhnath Khana
Albert Lehman, Delhi.

R1337.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 956 of 1926.

KURPAL NENSEY ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

LALJI NARSEY and Another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, made in the above Suit and bearing date the 20th day of March, 1928, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'le Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of December, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mahim Lady Jamshedji Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which is of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure and known by the name of "Nathu Pitamber Wadi", containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 3515 and New Survey No. 1|104 and Municipal Ward No. 5798 and Street No. 274 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|830, Mahim Division, and bounded on the North, South and East and West by the property of the Vendor together with the hut, structure, premises, etc., erected and standing thereon, and all the tad and other trees grown thereon and the right of way and the use of the water of the well standing on the Vendor's land.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Upper Mahim, Lady Jamshedji Road and which is of Mahim Pension Tax Tenure and known by the name of "Nathu Pitamber Wadi", containing by admeasurement 1,368 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 2515 and New Survey No. 1|104 and Municipal Ward No. 5798 and Street No. 274 and Cadastral Survey No. 830, Mahim Division, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Mistry Jusnb Habib, on or towards the South by the Card Road and beyond that by the land of Nathu Balji, on or towards the West by Card Road and on or towards the North Chawl of Abdul Rehman Ebrahimji together with the hut, structures, premises, etc., erected and standing thereon, and all the tad and other trees grown and the well thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 31st day of October, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31377

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DELHI FINE ARTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

President:—The Hon'ble Sir John Thompson K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi Province.

The Second Annual Exhibition will commence on February 7, 1929. Exhibits should reach the undersigned on or before January 22, and Schedules on or before January 15. For prospectus apply to the Secretary.

S. K. SEN,
Principal,
Hindu College, Delhi.

31527

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. NO. 1060 of 1928.

Re: MOSES SAMSON EZEKIEL of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing at Apollo Bunder, Pheroze Building, formerly an attorney-at-law but now Unemployed .....An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th February 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1928.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

31526

OUR NEW ARRIVALS.

THE EMPIRE AND THE ARMY.
By the Hon. Sir John Fortesque. This is a remarkable history of war and achievement which should be read by every young man of the British Empire. Price Rs. 7-14.

THE INDIA OFFICE.
By Sir Malcom C. C. Seton, K. C. B. This book traces briefly the earlier history of the connection between Britain and India and describes briefly the frame work of Indian Administration. Rs. 5-10.

THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIAL OFFICES.
By Sir George v. Fiddes, G. C. M. G, K. C. S. This book traces the development of the Colonial Office organisation up to the present time. Rs. 5-10-0.

THE HOME OFFICE.
By Sir Edward Troup, K. C. B., K. C. V. O. Gives a short account of the Home office, its functions and the way in which its mork is done. Rs. 5-10.

CONTRACT BRIDGE.
By Milton C. Work Contains also the Official Laws of Contract Bridge. Price Rs. 4-8-0.

PENCIL BRIDGE.
By Geoffrey Mott-Smith. With an introduction by Sydney S. Lenz. Pencil Bridge is a game which every one can play. All you need is this book and a pencil. Rs. 4-8-0.

ORDEAL ON THE FRONTIER.
By S. H. Woolf. A story of love and vengeance. The book is full of dramatic situations. Rs. 5-10-9.

LENIN AND GANDHI.
By Rene Fulop-Miller. From the German by Messrs. F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait. Price Rs. 15-12.

A WEEK IN INDIA.
And 3 months in an Indian Hospital. By Mr. A. Fenner Brookway. Re. 0-12-0.

RASPUTIN.
(The holy devil) by Rene Fulop-Miller. Translated from the German by Messrs. F. S. Flint and D. F. Tait. Price Rs 15-12-0.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas four only to G. A. Nateson & Co. Madras, for a free specimen copy.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

COOK — EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TAMARIND LANE, FORT, KNOWN AS SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) and with the consent of the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 278 square yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 254 sq. yards), bearing Collector's Old No. 114-114, New No. 4963, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey Nos. 1|9440, Cadastral Survey No. 171 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1270-1271 Street Nos. 36 to 44 and bounded on the North by the property of Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by Tamarind Lane, and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling House standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 602 sq. yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 598 sq. yards), bearing Collector's Old No. 114, New No. 4064, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey No. 2|9440, Cadastral Survey No. 170 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1272, Street Nos. 46 to 52 and bounded on the North by the property of Messrs. Ewart Latham, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by the property of Joseph Meyer and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT THE JUNCTION OF FRERE ROAD AND MANGALORE STREET AND AT COOMPTA STREET, FORT, KNOWN AS P. B. PRESS BUILDINGS.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. P. B. Press and Co. (Gwalior) Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 4th January next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Leasehold land together with all messuages, buildings and other erections built (and erected) thereon situate at the junction of Frere Road and Mangalore Street, Fort, admeasuring about 155 square yards, bearing Collector's No. 8480, New Survey No. 8480, Cadastral Survey No. 1178 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1878, Street 34, 36, 38, Mangalore Street and 299 Frere Road and bounded on the North partly by land agreed to be leased to Pestonjee Byramjee Press and partly by land formerly in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and then of the Caxton Press, on the South by Mangalore Street, on the East by land in the occupation of Pestonjee Byramjee Press and on the West partly by Free Road and partly by land formerly in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and then of the Caxton Press.

On the same day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of Leasehold land together with all messuages, buildings and other erections built (and erected) thereon situate at Coompta Street, Fort, admeasuring about 851 square yards, bearing Collector's No. 8480, New Survey No. 8480, Cadastral Survey No. 1181 and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 2701A, to 2704, Street Nos. 7 to 25 Coompta Street and 14 Mangalore Street, and bounded on the North by Coompta Street, on the South partly by pieces of land in the occupation of Merwanji Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash and Pestonjee Byramjee Press and partly by land agreed to be leased to Pestonjee Byramjee Press, on the East by land in the occupation of Pestonjee Cursetjee Pir and on the West by land in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co. Attorneys for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Greatest Thriller you have seen!
THREE BAD MEN
FEATURING
GEORGE O'BRIEN
TOM SANTSCHI
F. MCDONALD
A trio whose very deeds will send a chill down the spines of brave men—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30 P.M.
THE BANVARD COMEDY CO.
Presents
THE FANATICS
The Great Sex Comedy
For Broadminded People.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
NORMA SHEARER
AND
LEW CODY
IN
HIS SECRETARY
Wives! What's your husband doing at the office? See this thrilling picture and find out.
NEXT SATURDAY—
RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S
SACRIFICE
Produced by Orient Pictures Corporation

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
TO-DAY and DURING THE WEEK
NEW INDIA FILM CO.'S
FIRST PRODUCTION
RAJKUWAR
depicting a glorious Chapter from the Mahratta history.
NEXT SATURDAY—
The latest Imperial GEM
A FRIEND IN NEED
Starring
EMILY

WONDERFUL ANSWERS
to all queries regarding your future. Send your queries with birth time or time of writing the letter and we send you most accurate, striking and wonderful answers. For SIX queries Rs. 3, only. Janma Patrika Office, P. O. CHODAVARAM, Dt., Vizagapatam (S. India).

The Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.
12-13, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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STOCKS AND SHARES

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedbad Advance (100) Rs. 356/4.
Apollo (50) nil, 5/4 .
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20) 3, 868/12.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 505.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 408/12.
Crescent (100) Rs. 140.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 146/4.
Dawn (250) 35, 540
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 4-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93/12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9/8.
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13/12) 786/4.
Finlay (100) O. 115.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 123/12.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 390.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 868, 70, 68.
Century 408, 7, 8.
Colaba 145.
Crescent 140.
Fazul 786, 85, 86.
Indore 388, 89, 90.
Madhowji 69.
Nagpur 506, 5.
New Great 240, 37, 36-14.
Pearl 506, 614, 5, 6.
Simplex 83, 82, 83-2.
Swadeshi 463, 61.
Burma 843, 45, 42.
Hydro 1165, 66, 65, 63.
Tram 151-14, 52, 53, 54, 53.
Deff. 289-6, 88, 87, 86-14, 87.
Ord. 79-8, 4, 2, 78-14, 79.
Bundi 21-2, 21, 20-12, 20-10.
Indian 361, 61-14, 60, 58.
Katni Ord. 260, 57, 55.
Alcock 351-48, 50-10.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 237/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2.
Kasturchand (50) 16.
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2, 212/8.
Laxmi Cotton (20) 765 xd 1525.
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil 60.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25,500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1350
New Great Mills (250) (100) 23 236/14.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 223/12.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 105.
Pearl Mills (250) 506/4.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362/8
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 **83.**
Simplex (250) 83/2.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6000
Sir Bhaga Mills (100) 15
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 xd. 161/4.
Swan Mills (100) O. 117/8.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,425.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 350/10.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 49 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 8/2/8.
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 301/4.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) x.d. 236/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 5-0-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11/14.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1, x.d. 23/6.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8. Rs. 7/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. (100-15c Pd.) 30 p.c. 2125.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs 45 682/8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 11/14.
Tata Iron Defd. (O) (95)xd. 287/8.
Tata Iron (O) (85) xd. 79.
Tata Iron (O) (85) xd. 79.
Tata Iron (O) (85) xd. 79.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 57.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 20/10.
Central India Mining (10) 12.
Gwalior Cement (100) 118/12.
Indian Cement O. (250) 358/12.
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 255.
Punjab Cement (10) 14/12.
United Cement (100) 103.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 168/12.
Shivrainur (10) 28.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 925.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c 103
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Baley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 703/12.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O (109) 4 p.c. 612/8.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50 Rs. 4-8 xd. 153/12.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 139
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 880, 1148/12 1163/12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Power O. (100) 512/8.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 185.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

The local market ruled quiet but steady Liverpool [illegible] steady and rates at 4 p.m. were under:—

Broach	A/M.	361	361/4	360	361/4
Oomra	D/J.	320	320	319	320
Oomra	Mar.	325/8	326/4	325	326/4
Bengal	D/J.	278/8	279	278/8	870
Bengal	Mar.	285/8	286	285/8	5/6

49/7/6.

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market ruled steady and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A/M. 361/8.
Oomra D/J. 320.
Oomra Mar. 326/4.
Bengal D/J. 279.
Bengal Mar. 286.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

London Ready 26/4.
London Forward 26/6.
America cent 57/3.
Op. Cl.
Chaina 2/7/6 2/7/6.
Ready 59/4.

	Op.	H.	L.	6 p m
Magsor	59/3	59/6	59/3	59/4
Tejimundi	-/6/-.			
Poush	59/6	59/9	59/6	59/7
Tejimundi	-/13/-.			

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India bought. China sold. Undertone steadier but buyers not pressing.

GOLD.

Ready 21/21/6.
Mangsai 21/5/-.
Poush 21/5/6.
National City 21/7/6.
N. Manordass 21/6/9.
N. Motilal 21/4/9.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec. 17.

Castorseeds Delivery, May Opening Rs 48/15, Highest Rs. 49/8, Lowest Rs. 48/14 Closing Rs. 49/7/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4/10/ 1/2, Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 4/10/4, Closing Rs. 4/10/4 1/2.

Cottonseeds Delivery, May Opening Rs. 4/13/7 1/2, Highest Rs. 4/13/9, Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 4/13/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February. Opening Rs. 54/7, Highest Rs. 54/11, Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 54/10.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28.
Receipts to date 15-12-28	6378000	5730000
Receipts Yesterday 15-12-28.	40000	21000
Exports to date 15-12-28	4277000	3610000
Stock at Ports 14-12-28	2364000	2595000
Stock Interior Towns 14-12-28	1233000	1332000
Stock Liverpool 14-12-28	814000	876000
Visible Supply 14-12-28	5785000	6127000
Quantity in Sight 14-12-28	10136000	9937000

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.)
Bombay, Dec. 17.
Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 626 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 150 per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 58 per ton.

U. S. A. WHEAT CROP

FINAL ESTIMATE

Liverpool, Dec. 15.

"United States Department of Agriculture final "report total wheat crop 902 million bushels."

"Fist hand old crop River Plate offers not so pressing, now held for higher prices. United States Canada still above Liverpool parity."

WHEAT PRICES.
Dec. close at s9/0, 1/8d.—1/8
Mar. at close at s9/2 3/d. 0
May close at s9/3 1/8d.+1/8
July close at s9/4 1/4d.+1/8
March Chicago Wheat close at 118 708 cents minus 3/8

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 13th Dec		4,37,699
Same time last season		4,74,275
Exports from 1st Sept. to 13th Dec.	1928	1927
United Kingdom	6,470	8,643
Continent	1,77,146	98,655
China	46,592	3,600
Japan	2,97,216	99,364
Coast Ports	5,701	6,541
U. S. A.	3,413	...
Total	5,36,538	2,16,803
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept to 13th Dec 1928		35,340
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 13th Dec. 1928		90,456
Same period last year		2,78,714
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 13th Dec. 1928		7,50,776
Same time last year		4,18,898

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hornby Homelryq:—"Spinner takings so far this season are 6,605,000 bales New York cables general selling, market long, busl points discounted, for moment. Less trade buying."

From New York:—"Speculation dormant. Trade will only lay on decline."

Reuter:—"Market was easy. Prices declined on Southern selling, and liquidation."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cable from New York dated 15th inst.:—

January Highest 20.21 (11-17 a.m.)
Lowest 20.07 (at the close).
Long liquidation.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

In full pressed Bales.	15-12-28	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	2,490	47,291	57,613
Central India	580	23,483	26,099
Barsi & Nagar	1,908	31,359	45,383
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,386	10,415	15,429
Berar	113,43	181,423	173,563
Central Provinces	3,318	80,442	56,717
Total Oomras	21,025	374,413	374,809
Dholera	624	8,696	18,812
N.-W. Provinces	194	44,736	53,583
Rajputana	366	3,676	9,673
Sind-Punjab	200	8,624	32,514
Broach	40	2,999	2,567
Coompta & Dharwar	62	6,259	2,600
Westerns-Northerns	156	5,270	2,943
Cocoanada	.....	1	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	2,711	6,525
Persian	.....	124	2,837
American	.....	1,292	18,590
Egyptian and African	.....	14,573	7,637
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	10	1
Total	22,667	473,384	533,100

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 13th Dec. 15-12-28	This year	Last year.
Europe	5,585	187,029	107,298
Japan & China	4,803	343,808	102,964
Coast Ports	.....	5,701	6,541
Up-country by Rail	.....	35,340	26,045
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	30,763	24,323
Total	10,388	602,641	267,171

READY COTTON SALES.

—100 Mithabhai Nathoo Pachora 252.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Karunia 310.
100 Volkart Bros Nagar 263.
100 Bombay & Co. Akot 325.
100 E. Spinner & Co. Khandesh 260.
100 E. Spinner & Co. Muthia 290.
100 E. Spinner & Co. Manmar 280.
100 E. Spinner & Co. Chalisgaon 252.
100 P. R. Vakharia Dhulia 285.
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Shegaon 309 1/2.
100 P. Crystal & Co. Nagar 245.
100 P. Crystal & Co. Aurangabad 265.
100 P. Crystal & Co. Beraval 215.
100 A. Damodar Malkapur 295.
100 Bombay & Co. Ellichpur 283.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 17.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Bank Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 956.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126 1/4.
Banks buying 60 days 122 3/4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137-1/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 174 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 3/16 15th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7 3/8 17th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 23/32 15th inst
London-Paris 124.15 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34-885 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 15th inst. £4-4-11-1/2; 14th inst. £4-4-11 1/2.
Silver London Ready 15th inst. 26 1/4; 14th inst. 26 1/4.
Silver London Forward 25th inst. 26-3/8; 14th inst. 26-3/8.
Silver New York Ready 15th inst. 57 7/16; 14th inst. 57 7/16.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15th inst 4-13/32 p.c.; 14th inst. 4 13/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 15th inst. 4 15/32 p.c.; 14th inst. 4 15/32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 3/4 per cent. 4 1/2 per cent 3 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 17.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931- 44 Rs. 92/14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-8.
4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/8.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/14.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/10.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945- 55 Rs. 104/2/6.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates 4th January sett:—
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/2/0.
1945-55 Rs. 104/2/0.
Tone of Market:—Inactive.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

3 Months Discounts 4-13/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4 15/32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

17th Dec. 1928.

Bengal 279 D/J.
Bengal 285 March.
Broach 361 A/M.
Umra 320 D/J.
Umra 327 March.

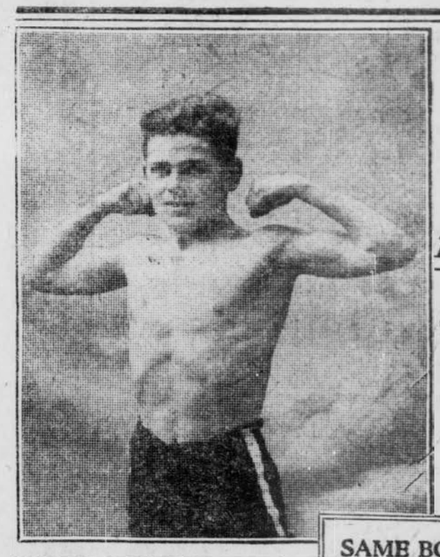
SPOT RATES.

Bengal	292	287	279	272
Sind	294	289	281	274
Punjab	289	284	276	269
Rajputana	292	287	279	272
Umra No. 3	333	328	322	312
C. P. No. 1	351	346	340	330
C. P. No. 2	342	337	331	321

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 17.

	New ready	New ready Red leafy	Average.
Bengal Superfine	305	.....	.....
Bengal Fine	295	.....	.....
Bengal F.G.	290	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	295	.....	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	290	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	320	.....
Nagpur Fine	330	320	.....
Yeotmal Fine	325	315	.....
Arvi Fine	325	315	.....
Amraoti Fine	315	305	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	290	.....
Mulkapur Fine	300/5	290	.....
Khandesh Fine	.....	265	.....
Muthia Fine	.....	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	.....	.....	.....
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....	.....
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	.....	.....
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	.....	.....
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	.....	.....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	.....	.....	.....
Surat Fine	.....	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....	.....
			Old.
Westerns M.G.	.....	.....	315
Cambodia	.....	.....	375
Miraj/Sangli	.....	.....	370
Coompta Good	.....	.....	350/55
Jinja	.....	.....	345



How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909. Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910. Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, well-nourished hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying conditions.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

Light & Nourishing

For those who live in the East—a light and nourishing food is best. Take HORLICK'S—it is an ideal food. HORLICK'S contains all those elements necessary for building up the body and imparting energy. For young and old there is no better food.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

Mr. Davar and his companion at the top of the Andes

The Andes climbed on a RALEIGH

Mr. Davar who is cycling round the world on a Raleigh has successfully climbed the Andes mountains (16,000 ft.) He says his Raleigh splendidly withstood the terrific test.

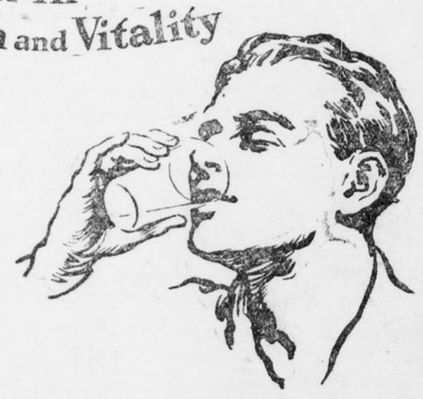
For reliability, ride a RALEIGH THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

With Dunlop tyres and the best of everything, the Raleigh is the world's best value.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
313, Hornby Road, ... BOMBAY.

Drink in Health and Vitality



That's what you do when you use Sanatogen

"I am prepared to guarantee from my own personal experience, that by taking Sanatogen for a short period you will be able to tone up your cells in a way that nothing can surpass."

So writes a distinguished London physician, and he adds:

"What Sanatogen does is to go straight to the core of well-being, the cells, and to build these up into a permanent and solid fabric of Health."

Now apply this statement to yourself! Whatever your condition, Sanatogen will do you good. In no case will it interfere with medical treatment. Ask your doctor!

If you are nervous or convalescent after illness, Sanatogen will restore your nervous system and build up your bodily strength, safely and permanently. In a very short time you will feel stronger, healthier, and —consequently—happier.

Start taking

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores.

LABOUR'S "BIG THREE"

Ramsay, "Jim" and Snowden

Although the general election is not due for another six months the prophets are surveying the political horizon and see portents of a Labour disturbance which will submerge the Government with its formidable majority—placing Labour in office if not in power.

In view of this probability the leaders of the Labour Party, who would be responsible for the direction of affairs, are closely watched, and their utterances followed with critical interest—coupled with bitter attacks from Mr. Churchill.—Thus writes Sir Robert Donald in "Sunday Despatch."

LEFT TO RIGHT.

Since Labour's adventure in office the controlling influences in the party have swung round to right-centre instead of left-centre, as at the last election.

The dominating personalities in a Labour Government would be Mr. J. Ramsay Mac-Donald, Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Philip Snowden. Moscow would remain as far off from westminster as it is to-day. The "inevitability of gradualness" would be their guiding principle in action.

The Labour triumvirate present striking contrasts in personality combined with harmonious understanding in policy. MacDonald is a Highland Scot, differing widely in psychology from the Lowlander of Clydeside. Thomas is a Welshman, with the outlook of an Englishman. Snowden is a typical Englishman of the professional class.

MacDonald is a moral philosopher, a bit of a metaphysician with an artistic temperament and a touch of mysticism. He possesses the Scottish quality of caution and introspection.

While on occasions he bursts out with some bold declaration which scares his friends he will put the brake on in time, as if two elements in his nature were contending for mastery. That is the clash of idealism with practical affairs.

As head of the State MacDonald proved himself to be a stickler for constitutional practice; punctilious in the fulfilment of the traditional duties and in the observance of the etiquette which comes within the province of Premier.

He was always a student of public affairs, while engaged in the strenuous life of an agitator and a leader. Few men in public life have a better traveller's acquaintance with the Dominions, or a more intimate knowledge of Empire problems gained at first hand.

AS FOREIGN SECRETARY.

He has always specialised in international politics, and if it were possible to dissociate the dual offices which he held in is Government one would say that he was a better Foreign Secretary than a Prime Minister. He was freer from party antagonism in the one position than in the other until misfortunes overwhelmed him.

Ramsay MacDonald possesses to a considerable degree what is termed, comprehensively, culture; his statesman-like qualities have matured by responsibility. He has gift of leadership, and is, in any capacity, a commanding personality. He is obviously marked out to be the next Labour Premier.

In spite of their close political affinities Thomas and MacDonald have strikingly diverse personal characteristics. to begin with Thomas is "Jim" to the railway man in his cottage and to the countess in her mansion.

TACT AND PATIENCE.

MacDonald might also be "Jim," but the nearest intimacy he receives, or grants, is "Ramsay" or "Mac." "Jim" takes a slap on the back from a friend as a compliment. No one would apply this gesture of friendship to MacDonald, who retains an element of aloofness.

Thomas is hail-fellow-well-met to the multitude—bright, cheery, light-hearted, but at the same time forceful in action. By his tact, patience, and determination Jim Thomas has won more diplomatic victories in Labour and trade union politics than any man in public life. He is deft as a factician, nimble-witted, shrewd, and "slim" as a negotiator.

Thomas does not aspire to culture but he has a wonderful fund of common sense and wide knowledge of men and affairs. He never forgets that he was an engine-driver and does not let anyone else over-look this proud record in his career, when he graduated in trade union politics to leadership of the railwaymen.

EMPIRE OUTLOOK.

Thomas was an unqualified success as Colonial Secretary. No firmer supporter of the Empire ever occupied the Colonial Office, or one more resolved to develop its resources. He was the only statesman of any party who would have regarded five million pounds spent (and lost) on the Wembley Exhibition as a good investment for the Empire.

Jim was not quite sure of the geographical details of the vast regions—colonies, dependencies, protectionated, mandated territories—for which he was responsible, nor could he classify the numerous races whose welfare was committed to his Ministerial care.

But if any part of that territory had been threatened, or any of the inhabitants of whatever race and colour endangered, or the prerogatives of the Crown challenged, the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas would have mobilised the forces in defence of Empire interests.

Mr. Churchill sneers at Labour's capacity to govern, but Mr. Thomas's record in the same office compares well with his own.

Thomas has keen, unerring, political instincts. He is versatile; an adept at handling political problems, absorbing information as he goes along, never at a loss for an argument or an answer. He will always rise to the occasion—a safe and capable administrator in whatever position he may fill.

With all his good humour and bonhomie, he holds firmly to his principles, and puts up as strenous a fight as any of his more aggressive colleagues. Jim Thomas has the courage to be moderate; witness his support of rationalisation. He occupies a unique position in Labour statesmanship

Philip Snowden differs alike form Ramsay MacDonald—except in one respect, that they both entered the turbulent sphere of politics through the I.L.P—and Thomas.

Snowden, formerly regarded as bitter and extreme, is now looked upon as a moderate. It is even suggested that under certain circumstances he would not be averse to an understanding with Liberalism. Of all the leaders of Labour, Snowden is the most devoted to the tenets of Free Trade, in itself an affinity with Liberalism.

No one believes that Labour will regard traditional Free Trade as sacrosanct while disowning the other doctrines of Manchesterism.

SNOWDEN'S BUDGET.

Snowden had filled no position of administrative responsibility until he became Chancellor of the Exchequer. His first Budget was well received. It was feared that he had designs on the banks, and had planned to get a capital levy by a circuitous route.

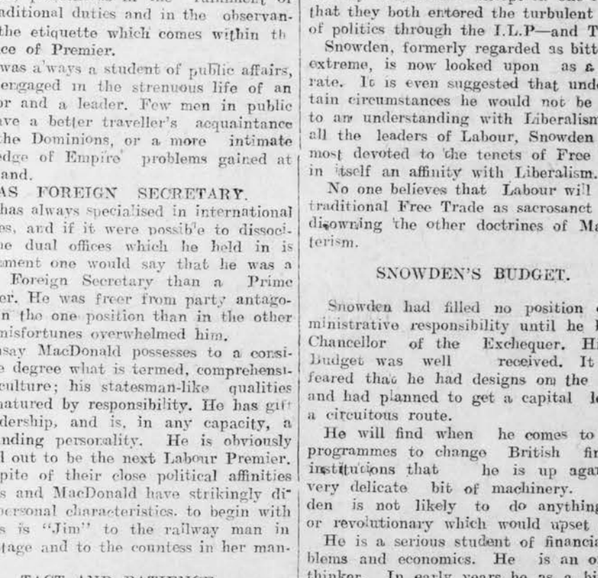
He will find when he comes to apply programmes to change British financial institutions that he is up against a very delicate bit of machinery. Snowden is not likely to do anything rash or revolutionary which would upset credit.

He is a serious student of financial problems and economics. He is an original thinker. In early years he as a bit of a firebrand, but has mellowed by experience and responsibility.

His ascetic appearance and pallid features suggest that he is delicate. He has, on the contrary, a capacity for mental and physical endurance which belie his looks.

Snowden is an able debater, he can marshal facts and figures with telling effect. As Chancellor of the Exchequer in a new Labour Government Snowden's financial policy will be regulated by the extent of the Labour majority.

But in no event would he risk a reform which would be detrimental to industrial interests and financial stability. The first and paramount duty of a Labour Government would be to increase employment and reduce the burden of taxation.—The Sunday Despatch.


A smile in every glass
There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
VIMTO
The Drink of Health
Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.
Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.
"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

Stimulation Protection

and the perfect bloom of beauty

Stimulating and soothing to the sensitive skin tissues, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for powder, giving to the complexion the exquisite bloom of youth. And there can be no better Face Powder than Icilma—delicately fragrant, it clings perfectly and *does not clog the pores.*

VANISHING CREAM

Guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Northern Africa, Icilma Cream is unequalled as a skin tonic and beautifier. Icilma is the lightest, most refreshing Cream in the world. Guaranteed not to grow hair—choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

FACE POWDER

The lightest and most reliable you can obtain, Icilma Face Powder adheres faithfully under the most trying conditions, and does not clog the pores. The powder, untouched by any hand but your own, is packed in a delightful Parisian box. Two shades, Naturelle and Creme.

Icilma

CREAM and FACE POWDER

For your hair use *Icilma Shampoos*, which contain no harmful dyes and give strength and beauty. There is now a special Toning Rinse with each packet, to remove every trace of lather and leave the hair in a state of burnished beauty.

A delicate Boy

Kalzana is the building material of all body cells.

A lack of calcium in water and food, may lead to many serious complaints like anæmia, tooth decay, rickets, scrofula and general weakness.

A well-known physician, Dr. R. L. Kollewijn, writes: *"A calcium deficiency is very common in children. In these conditions, Kalzana nearly always acts with gratifying results and for this reason I prescribe it freely."*

Quickly growing children require an extra supply of calcium to build up and fortify the millions of cells of their body, particularly of bones and teeth.

Give your children Kalzana tablets. Then they will get the extra calcium, so vital for their health, in a combination which is easily taken up by the system. You will soon be able to see that—with Kalzana—they get new appetite, that their teeth become whiter and stronger and that their body-weight increases.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Invaluable too for expectant and nursing mothers.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in packages containing 75 tablets.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Prof. Zajti's lecture on Zend Avesta and Hagyars—Turan and Iran," at Kama Institute, 6 Ravelin Street, Fort 5-55 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

Prize distribution of Ram Mohan English School, Dr. Deshmukh presiding.

Prof. Francis Zajti's lecture on "Development of the Magyar Psyche" at Kama Institute, 6 Ravelin Street, 5-55 p.m.

SACERDOTAL JUBILEE OF REV. REMEDIOS.

The celebration of the Sacerdotal Jubilee of the Rev. Fr. D. Remedios, Chaplain of St. Teresa's, Girgaum, will come off to-morrow (Wednesday).

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The seventh and optional lecture by Dr. Abdullah bin Abdullah will, by request, deal with "Some Native States, their Rights and Obligations." The lecture will as usual be held in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Fort, and will begin at 6 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement showing the total mortality from 6 A.M. of Sunday to 6 A.M. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks nil deaths nil; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of Stillborn). 65.

The total mortality this day last year was 61.

PROF. ZAJTI'S LECTURES.

Professor Francis Zajti, a Hungarian Scholar of Budapest, will deliver two lectures at the Cama Orient Institute premises (Sukhadwalla Building 6 Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road, Fort) at 5-55 p.m. (S.T.) as under:—(1) "The Zend Avesta and the Magyars—Turan and Iran" on Tuesday (18th instant) and (2) "The Development of the Magyar Psyche" on Wednesday (19th instant.) The lectures are open to the public.

KANARA VIDYADAINI FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night High School, situate at Kumpta Street, Fort, Bombay, is now closed for the X'mas Vacation from the 15th instant and will re-open on 7th January 1929. Commercial Classes will also be conducted under experienced and qualified teachers from January. Candidates are requested to register their names by January 4th.

Lahore, Dec. 17.—A report has been received that Mr. J. P. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was shot dead this afternoon, at about 4-45 p.m., in a locality where most of the local colleges are situated.—A. P.

SAVED FROM OPERATION!

ARMY WARRANT OFFICER CURED OF 10 YEARS PILES BY ZAM-BUK.

A burning itching sensation and gnawing aching pains which extend from the extremity of the bowel to the small of the back are prominent symptoms of piles (or haemorrhoids), often there is great loss of blood. Operation used to be the only cure. But since the advent of Zam-Buk, thousands swear by this magical soothing and healing balm. Besides stopping pain and bleeding Zam-Buk banishes congestion and swelling, inflammation, and cures when all else fails.

Mr. W. Shurety, now living at Dagenham, Essex, England, was twenty-one years in India and Mesopotamia and a Farrier Q.M.S. in the Indian Army. He says:—"The piles started when I was on the North West Frontier. The bleeding was severe and the pains agonizing—just like the cutting of a knife. On leaving the Service I was in a terrible state. But I followed my employment as a Commissionaire in the City as long as I could.

"My doctor then ordered me to hospital for operation, but I met a chap who recommended me to first try Zam-Buk. On the third day after using this marvellous balm, swelling and bleeding were greatly lessened. Soon I was able to get about in comfort and on the seventh day I returned to work. However, to make sure that the cure was lasting I kept on with Zam-Buk for a while. But the piles have never troubled me since."

For eczema, ulcers, bad legs, ring worm, scalp sores, poisoned wounds, abscesses, Dhobies itch, insect bites, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, sprains, etc., Zam-Buk is unequalled. Guaranteed free from all animal fats. Of all chemists and medicine dealers Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a Box. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay. (Advt.)

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

DR. BULSARA'S SUIT AGAINST CORPORATION

MR. CLAYTON AND MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA IN WITNESS BOX

Further hearing was resumed before Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp at the High Court, of the suit filed by Dr. M. N. Balsara, lately Deputy Health Officer of the Municipality, claiming Rs. one lakh as damages from the Corporation for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. J. Coltman for the defendants.

The plaintiff who had finished his evidence on Friday did not call any witnesses.

The Corporation then adduced evidence for the defence.

MR. JAMNADAS IN WITNESS BOX.

Mr. Desai, in cross-examining a witness, explained to His Lordship that the plaintiff based his case on the point that the enquiry into his affair was not in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was the first witness for the defence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Desai, Mr. Jamnadas said he and Mr. Haveliwalla were appointed by the Standing Committee to go into Dr. Balsara's case. On 16th May, they both were shown the record of the enquiry that the Commissioner had held the same day.

Witness formed his views in the belief that Dr. Balsara was concerned in the refusal to grant license to the factory. If witness had learnt that Bapubhai Desai was employed by the Commissioner to entrap Dr. Balsara, he would have been more careful, but that would not have affected his conclusion. He could notice from the Commissioner's report that it concerned Simon, Balsara and Inspector H. D Patel. Having already made up his mind on the papers of the case presented to him, witness would not have felt it his duty to go into any other evidence.

Witness could not say whether the same evidence was recorded against Dr Balsara and H. D. Patel.

If you had known that Patel was charged with having actually received the bribe in February, and that Dr. Balsara was charged with attempting to take bribe in May, would it have made any difference to your judgment? I could not have mixed up the two cases.

BOTH OF THE SAME MIND.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas said that he and Mr. Haveliwalla considered the matter together and came to the same conclusion. At the meeting of the Standing Committee on 21st May, the Chairman asked Dr. Balsara to confine himself to the objectionable points in the Commissioner's report. Before that on the 16th, witness and his colleague Mr. Haveliwalla had made up their minds on seeing the Commissioner's report, subject to Dr. Balsara's explanation.

MR. H. B. CLAYTON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, the retired Municipal Commissioner was the next witness for the defence.

Examined by Mr. Coltman, Mr. Clayton said that in April, 1924, he informed the Standing Committee that they might have to exercise the powers under Section 81 of the Municipal Act and dismiss a Municipal officer (whose name was not mentioned by him). The Standing Committee then delegated Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Haveliwalla to go into the matters.

On 16th May Mr. Clayton held an enquiry. He asked Dr. Balsara to put to Bapubhai Desai only such question as were relevant to the charge, but not to put any questions of a personal character. Dr. Balsara declined to cross-examine him at all. Except that Balsara was asked to go out when Simon's statement was recorded. The next day, Balsara was not restricted at all in any other way. After the enquiry was over on the 16th May, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Haveliwalla came to the witness' office in the evening, read the record of the enquiry and agreed with witness that the evidence left no reasonable doubt that Dr. Balsara had attempted to obtain bribe in his capacity as a public servant. Except the record of the enquiry, witness did not show to them any other paper.

The next day on the 17th May, witness took the statement of Simon. This he did not consider as part of the evidence against Balsara and it was not shown to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Haveliwalla.

"HIS PROFESSIONAL FEES."

Proceeding witness said Dr. Balsara had throughout maintained that the money he asked for was his professional fees. Till this suit was instituted, witness had not received any complaint from Dr. Balsara that the enquiry was unfair or *exparte*.

Asked by Mr. Coltman about the average length of proceedings of the Standing Committee, Mr. Clayton said that the quickest on record was 20 minutes, but the average was from 1½ to 2 hours.

At this particular meeting, Mr. Clayton's suggestion to allow Dr. Balsara and Mr. Patel to appear before them was accepted. Both of them accordingly made their statements before the Committee.

Q:—Dr. Balsara alleges that the Chairman was constantly interrupting him and constantly asking to "hurry up?"

A:—He may have been asked very likely not to repeat matter, and to restrict himself to the relevant matter.

When Dr. Balsara had finished, he left of his own accord. The Committee then discussed the matter and unanimously granted sanction to dismiss him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Clayton was then cross-examined by Mr. Desai, plaintiff's counsel.

Shown a typewritten document, Mr. Clayton said it was the confidential note he had written on the 7th May after the money had been found on Simon's table. Witness had confirmed the recommendation of Dr. Gimi to refuse the license to the factory. He had received information that Dr. Balsara had refused the licenses and he went on the view that Dr. Balsara was prepared to reconsider the matter if he got money.

WHY BAPUBHAI WAS EMPLOYED?

Asked how he came to employ Bapubhai Desai, Mr. Clayton said he had selected him in consultation with the Corporation President.

Q:—Is that the reason why you did not allow Dr. Balsara to put any question to Bapubhai as to who he was?

A:—Bapubhai did it as public spirited man, and I did not want him to be exposed as a Commissioner's spy. He did it so fairly and straightforwardly and I thought I might have to employ him again for similar purposes in future.

Bapubhai reported to witness that Dr. Balsara, when invited to take the money from him, asked him to give it to Simon from whom he would take it. Dr. Balsara though it a safer course.

Further cross-examined, Mr. Clayton said he held a simultaneous enquiry into the conduct of Dr. Balsara and Mr. Patel, because both cases were concerned with the same factory. He did not think Dr. Balsara's case would be prejudiced by taking it along with that of Mr. Patel.

Proceeding, Mr. Clayton said the whole point of the case was that Simon had actually received money which he was to share with Dr. Balsara.

Q:—You disallowed Dr. Balsara from asking Bapubhai who he was, and that disconcerted Balsara?

I do not think so.

Q:—Balsara said he could not proceed with the cross-examination until he knew who the man was?—No.

Did you at all ask Balsara to give orally or in writing what he had to say?—No.

Until Balsara was called to make a statement before the Standing Committee, you did not ask for any explanation?—That is so.

Mr. Haveliwalla was next called as witness when the case was adjourned to to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macdonia" arrived London on Saturday the 15th inst.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with Mails from London of 13th instant left Marseilles at 6-30 A.M. on the 15th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Hesperia" left Liverpool on the evening of 14th instant.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer S. S. "Karoa", is expected to arrive here from South and East African Ports on Saturday morning the 22nd instant, and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall to land all passengers.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from London of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 a.m. on the 17th idem and left there at 7 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

This steamer which is bringing the heavy Christmas Mails was delayed in her departure from Marseilles until the forenoon of Saturday 8th instant. Information is also to hand that she was further delayed by stormy weather in the Mediterranean.

PROF. ZAJTI'S LECTURE.

Professor Zajti of Budapest will deliver to-day (Tuesday) at 5-55 p.m. (S. T.) (Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street) Lecture on "The Zend Avesta and the Magyars. Turan and Iran". Shams-ul-Uluma Dastur Dr. Darabji Peshotan Sanjana will preside. At the end of the lecture, Prof. Zajti will exhibit slides of of the Hunnic Kings Turamana (Khushnawaz of Firdousi) and Mihirkula referred to in the Kashmir History of Kalahana's Rajatangini and other slides referring to Iraanin-Indian Humniv History. The lecture is open to public.

SECOND TEST MATCH

ENGLAND IN SCORING MOOD

PILES UP 420 RUNS FOR 5 WICKETS

SYDNEY, Dec. 17.

At the close of the play to-day in the second Test Match of England versus Australia series England had made 420 runs for the loss of 5 wickets in their first innings.—Reuter.

—The match was played in brilliant weather on hard wicket. Attendance numbered 55 thousand. At the close of the play to-day, Hammond was not out with 201. Hendren contributed 74.—

Hammond has made 201 not out. Hendren made 74.

England passed Australia's first innings total with three wickets down, the innings having then lasted just under five hours.

Hendren, who hit eight boundaries, was out to easy catch at silly mid-on. Hammond and Larwood were together at close. Hammond has hitherto been batting for six and half hours and has made only one serious mistakes, when he was 148.—Reuter.

Australians, 1st innings, 253.

England, 1st innings, 420, for 5 wkts.).

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association was held at its office on Sunday last to receive and adopt the report and audited statements of accounts of the Association for the Samvat year 1984-85 (Maru), when Seth Anandram Mangturam occupied the chair.

The following is a short summary of the report presented and audited:—

The total number of membership during the year under report was 356 compared with 353 for the last year. In all 205 meetings (72 meetings of the Managing Committee and 133 meetings of various sub-committees) were held during the year. In the year 711 disputes (347 regarding sale and delivery of cloth bales and 364 of interest of hundies) were registered, out of which 17 cases of appeal were decided by the Managing Committee and 653 disputes were disposed of by the various sub-committees appointed for the purpose. During the year 132 disputes regarding commission and discount of about Rs. 30,000 were filed, out of which 117 disputes of about Rs. 25,500 were settled and the remaining 15 are brought forward in the next year. 16,691 disputes regarding hundies involving a total sum of Rs. 1,01,86,102-15-3 were entered, out of which 5,403 hundies were duly honoured and 11,288 hundies were duly protested by the Association.

PERSIAN AND PASHTU MUSIC AT BALIWALLA THEATRE

Bai Munibai, the well-known musical star of Bombay, is to act in the famous play of "Sati Manjari" of the Arya Naitik Natak Samaj on Thursday, the 20th instant, at the Baliwala Theatre. H. E. Ghulam Ahmad Khan, the Afghan Consul will grace the occasion and there will be a special treat of Persian and Pashtu music for lovers of this art.

Lucknow, Dec. 17.—After question time at to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council, Lala Sitaram, the President of the Council, made a feeling reference to the death of Mr. W. K. Porter, who had been Secretary of the Council for nearly twenty years. His Excellency the Governor has telegraphed to the President, associating himself with the Council in its sorrow at the death of its popular Secretary.—A. P.

"POOR MAN'S PLEADER"

With reference to a paragraph appearing in the "Chronicle" dated December 7 under the caption 'A Poor Man's Pleader' stating that Mr. Dhirajlal Motilal Vakil "has volunteered to act as poor man's pleader etc.," Mr. Vakil says that the facts are not correct but adds: "The true fact is that I have agreed to work on behalf of the Social Service League at their settlement at Parel as a lawyer giving free legal advice and rendering free legal assistance to the poor. So, what is stated contrary is untrue."

A PARSI FINED FOR RINGING BELL AND STOPPING TRAM-CAR.

Before Mr. Indrawandan Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court, Girgaum, Mr. B. S. Chinoy, Prosecuting Officer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, prosecuted a Parsi passenger named Mr. P. A. Mehta for wilfully obstructing a conductor in the discharge of his duties and ringing bell to stop the tram-car in contravention of the Company's Bye-law No. 25. The accused admitted the offence and said he rang the bell to pick up two Parsi ladies. On the accused pleading guilty and stating that he will not repeat the offence. His worship fined the accused annas eight.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1928

Let me emphasise the fact that Mr. Haji's Bill has had the honour of being apologised for vice-regally. The apology takes the form of saying that it is really not so bad and is rather ambitious, which, of course, is 'ideally' desirable.

* * * *

You may call it damning by faint praise, but it is not so as a strict matter of fact, as I will presently prove, I hope, to your entire satisfaction.

Listen: "Sentiment plays an important part even in purely economic matters, and this remark is particularly true of India."

* * * *

No, this is neither a mild not a wild criticism. His Excellency is but applying the principles of British commercial genius to India.

* * * *

These principles may be said to be embodied in the famous slogan "Buy British Goods" and the Viceroy, being responsible for the political as also the commercial education of Indians, has got to drive this slogan into the minds of his pupils.

* * * *

You ought to be grateful to His Excellency for his zeal and you ought also to sympathise with him. You see, he is very diffident, which is due to too much self-consciousness.

* * * *

As thus "Heaven forbid that I should embroil myself in the vexed questions of shipping rings, liners conferences and deferred rebates." Amen! Heaven forbid!

* * * *

But on second thoughts, no. God forbid that "heaven forbid." If the prayer is granted, the danger is obvious enough, because we all surrender to the irresistible impulse of doing forbidden things. It is a family trait, thanks to old man, Adam.

* * * *

The Angora Parliament has adopted the Government Bill restricting the sale of opium and other narcotics.—Reuter.

Reassure yourself, please. In the first place Turkey is not one of the main consumers of our opium and then markets will be duly found even for the small quantity that was used by Turkey.

* * * *

So you need not make an effort to wake up. In fact, let us relapse into our old state of contemplative revery. Our agents will attend to the matter. We haven't placed ourselves in the hands of the commercial and political genius of English people in vain.

* * * *

Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein says: "Benito Mussolini has long been a most interesting study to me."

* * * *

So has he been to me. But my trouble is that I cannot decide whether he is more interesting psychologically or pathologically.

* * * *

Miss Margaret Bondfield, the popular Labour M.P. and, incidentally, the first woman member in a British Government, does not wear a hat while in the House.

* * * *

Because, as she says: "When I first came here, I felt that this was work and I had never been used to working in a hat."

* * * *

I wish she would persuade her fellow M.P.'s to realise the disadvantages of a hat. For, some of them have fallen into the helpless habit of using the hat as a medium of self-expression, talking through it in fact.

* * *

Boss: "Yes, I want an office boy. Do you smoke?"

Cheeky Little Applicant: "No, thank you, Sir, but I don't mind having an ice-cream cone."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 16 Up.

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 17.

The New York Futures Market opened steady at a rise of 1 point in sympathy with better Liverpool cables. There was absence of trading pressure during the first hour prices recorded a rise of 9 points over Saturday's close. During the afternoon further steadiness was exhibited by trade buying and short covering which resulted in a rise of 16 points.

Price Fluctuations of January:—

Opening 20.08; 20.13; 20.18; 20.16; and 20.23 Closed.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 17.

The Liverpool Futures Market opened better than expected with a decline of 6 points and ruled very steady throughout the day. There was some trade support and prior to Christmas holidays shorts were inclined to square up a portion of their floating interest. During the last hour prices recovered and with good support from New York closed at a decline of 1 point. Fluctuations in January delivery:—Opening 10.35; 10-37; 10.36. Closing 10.30 (N. R. Jan. 20.16).

BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 17, 11 p.m.

The trading in the local market at night commenced at Rs. 361 for Broach A./M. delivery. Better N. Y. cables hardened prices and were quoted Rs. 363 at 11 p.m. against a rise of 9 points at New York.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK. JANUARY.

	Dec. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	20.07
To-day's Opening Rate	20.08
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.23
Difference	plus .16

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 17.
Previous Closing Rate	10.41
To-day's Opening Rate	10.35
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.37
Difference	—.04

Broach Expectations Rs. 364-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 17.
Silver Ready	26-3-0
Lower	0-1-0
Silver Forward	26-5-0
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Dec. 17.
First Instalment	59-3-0
Second Instalment	59-5-0

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. I. S. DESAI

The anniversary of the late Gujarati Scholar, Mr. Ichharam S. Desai, the founder of the "The Gujarati", and a scholar of the Gujarati language who was also the author of several historical and philosophical publications was celebrated under the auspices of the Gujarati Sahitya Mandal at Naginchand Institute, Surat. Prof. B. K. Thakore was invited to preside, and the principal speaker was Mr. Natwarlal the second son of the late Mr. Ichharam Desai.

Mr. Natwarlal in the course of a lengthy speech briefly narrated the biography of Mr. Ichharam, and told the audience how he had to struggle against heavy odds in establishing the journal "The Gujarati", which was started in 1880. Mr. Ichharam in editing the journal espoused the national cause and knew no mercy in relentlessly criticising the sins of commission and omission of the bureaucracy. He had frequently invited the wrath of the Government for his ardent nationalistic cause. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta was his political Guru and he championed the cause of the Indian National Congress. Besides this, several scholarly publications like Chandrakant, Hind and Britania, Kavyadohan and many other historical novels stood to the credit of Mr. Ichharam. Prof. B. K. Thakore said Mr Ichharam created a love of true journalism among the Gujaratis and the preparatory work which he did in those days was unrivalled even up till now.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1928

SAFEGUARDS FOR MUSLIMS.

Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, a prominent Muslim leader of Sind, has published a pamphlet entitled "The Constitution of the Future Commonwealth of India and the Rights of the Muslim Minority." The pamphlet is a representation submitted to the All-Parties Convention at Calcutta. Haji Haroon has a record of long public service to his credit and his views on public questions are, therefore, entitled to respectful consideration. The great merit of his pamphlet, to judge it from a brief summary by the Associated Press, is that for the most part it is of a constructive character. Nor is he one of those who say in a sheer spirit of bargain, "These are the minimum demands I make on behalf of my community not only in my province but in all the provinces of India. There can be no longer any discussion of their merits. They must be admitted in toto." He gives reasons for his suggestions, quotes historical precedents and seems prepared to have each suggestion discussed on its intrinsic merits not merely from the communal but also from the national point of view. Such a course, apart from the merits of his suggestions, is far better than sphinx-like silence or the mere spreading of discontent and alarm.

It is unnecessary to discuss to-day Haji Haroon's views on the Nehru Report in general, on the timeliness of its publication and on what he calls the disintegrating effect of the Report. Confining ourselves to his main proposals, we may note that several of them have been definitely accepted by the All-Parties' Conference, such as the separation of Sind, Reforms in the N. W. Frontier Province and Baluchistan, and joint electorates on the basis of reservation of seats for Muslims. As regards his suggestion that even the Muslim majorities in Bengal and the Punjab should have reservation on the population basis, we fear he has not fully appreciated the arguments and figures about recent Local Board elections in provinces, quoted by the original Nehru Report and its supplement. The Muslims in these provinces have fully appreciated the arguments and figures and have waived reservation for ten years, reserving the right to open the question thereafter. There the matter may be allowed to rest. If not, in view of the demonstrable fact that non-reservation is more helpful to Muslims than reservation on the population basis, the non-Muslims might not mind accepting back a rejected advantage. The A. P. message about the pamphlet in question does not refer to any excess representation beyond the population strength for Muslims in provinces where they are in a minority. We hope the author accepts the Nehru Report in this respect. We note that the Muslims of Madras have demanded excess representation, that the claim is generally conceded by the Hindus of the provinces but that there is not yet an agreement about the exact percentage of representation. It is difficult to see how, in a province where the Muslims form only 7 per cent. of the population, excess representation of even 15 per cent., won under pressure, can do any real good to the community as a whole, whatever it may mean to a few representatives in the Legislature. Wise minorities like the Parsis shun even an approach to special representation.

Haji Haroon, like several other Muslim leaders, insists upon the reservation of one-third the number of seats in the Central Legislature. If such reservation is meant to be for an indefinite period of time, it is a tall order. If it is meant to be for a period of ten years, it is almost superfluous under the All-Parties' Constitution which ensures to Muslims nearly 30 per cent. representation. The special reason hitherto given for the claim, that it was meant to prevent a change in the Constitution prejudicial to Muslims, is met by the clause in the revised Constitution, which makes any change in the Constitution impossible without a four-fifths majority. We would like to know from Haji Haroon the special reasons for the special claim in question.

Haji Haroon rightly commends to the National Convention the example of Egypt and the various States of Eastern Europe which, he says, have granted "ample and adequate safeguards" to all their minorities. We have before us the text of the relevent clauses in the Constitutions of, and the Minorities Treaties binding upon, several of the States in Eastern Europe and Turkey, whose example Dr. S. A. Khan specially places before India. These clauses only constitute a general Declaration of Rights, corresponding to that in the All-Parties' Constitution. Their tenor is indicated in the following words of M. Eric Colban, Officer in charge of the Minorities Section, League of Nations Secretariat. In a summary of the Minorities Treaties which concluded the World War, he says:

> "The Minorities Treaties recognise in principle the equality of all the citizens of the State concerned irrespective of their race, language or their religion. In addition the treaties guarantee to the linguistic minorities facilities for the use of their own language in commerce, in religion, in court and in their own private schools. In towns and districts in which a considerable proportion of citizens of other than the official language of the State are resident adequate facilities shall be given for ensuring that in the primary schools instruction takes place through the medium of their own language. This provision, however shall not prevent the teaching of the official language in the said schools. The minorities shall receive an equitable share of the sums which may be provided out of public funds for educational, religious or charitable purposes."

Rights like these have been liberally granted by the All-Parties Constitution to all communities. There is no clause in the Treaties in question or in the Constitution of any of the States referred to by Haji Haroon or of any important State in the world which creates communal electorates or reserves representation or jobs for religious communities. In respect of safeguarding the rights of communities the All-Parties' Constitution has gone much farther than any other Constitution in the world.

THE SAME OLD CRY.

That the narrow minded and bigoted upholders of the crumbling tradition to which the members of the European Association now fast, the tradition that the European in India must be a privileged person and must have the upper-hand in everything should continue to spout out their ill-feeling against the Indian Nationalists, is only to be expected. Mr. Chartres, the President of the European Association, does it, however, with the dull monotony of the man who bereft of new ideas and new arguments has to content himself with the same old cry, the same old supercilious and patronising remarks of which his audiences must have grown weary by now. Presiding at the annual Conference of the European Association in Calcutta, Mr. Chartres repeated the grotesque argument that "wild men" in India were aiming at the immediate establishment of a Hindu oligarchy and that they were only content "to talk of inherent rights" and were ignoring the British connection. It shows an intentional misunderstanding of the vital suggestions for the establishment of a thoroughly democratic constitution put forward in the Nehru Report to assert that its authors are out to establish a Hindu oligarchy Mr. Chartres contends that the Europeans have "inherent rights" in India. If anybody has inherent rights, it is the children of the soil and not alien birds of passage to this country. When Mr. Chartres learns to talk sense, he will find leaders of Indian Nationalism quite willing to deal with representatives of non-official European opinion like him and discuss with them what place they deserve in the scheme of truly democratic Swaraj for India.

THE AFTERMATH.

It is understood that Mr. Shesha Iyengar will once again raise the question about the exchange ratio in the Legislative Assembly. He rightly contends that since the arbitrary forcing up of the ratio to 18 pence the buying powers of this country and the net registration of joint-stock companies are going down and that unemployment among the middle and the lower-middle classes is getting more widespread and acute. Indeed, the depressing effect of the higher ratio is experienced by the great bulk of the people and not merely by the middle classes, as the ryot is mulcted of about twelve per cent. of the return for his produce. It is a pity, however, that Mr. Iyengar is contenting himself with a question or two on the subject and that businessmen have much slackened their agitation against the ratio. The Government will, as usual, dismiss the questions with vague replies. The least the Assembly can do in the matter is to pass a resolution condemning the ruinous ratio.

WORLD YOUTH MOVEMENT.

ITS IDEALS, HOPES AND ACHIEVEMENT

(By B. C. GUHA.)

Of the many forces that were set in motion by the last war one of the most important is the revolt of modern youth against the tutelage of the old. With the crumbling down of many old political and economic systems, with the advent of that period of misery that came as the aftermath of the war, thinking youth of the world felt for the first time as they had never felt before that the future of the world rested in a very large measure on the unification of the idealistic youth-groups of the different countries of the world. This, in a nutshell, is the main driving force of the youth-movement, which is now so prominent a feature of Western life. Not that youth movements did not exist before (they were, in fact, a special feature of German life even prior to the present century), but the idea of youth taking up the leadership of the world, which has been led into a rut by the effete diplomacy of an effete generation, did not strike the youth mind so forcibly before

EVOLUTION OF A WORLD-FORCE.

Once the meubus of guidance by the old and the wise was off, youth-groups all over the world almost simultaneously began to think of avenues by which they could co-ordinate their diverse activities and thus ultimately evolve a world-force which in future international complications, would be a force to be reckoned with. With such an idea and such a vision the world Youth Congress met in August last at Eerde in Holland. And though it was not feasible at the moment to form a permanent world-federation of youth, as was under contemplation, those who visited that hard-worked Congress have realised what immense material there is in the world, which only needed organisation to be built up into a strong barricade in the way of international conflicts.

THE CONGRESS AT EERDE.

The Congress was representative of almost all the countries in the world (barring, unfortunately, Soviet Russia, whose delegate were refused 'visas' by the Dutch and German Governments), and almost all shades of political, socio-economic and religious thought. Anarchists, Syndicallists, Communists rubbed shoulders with "die-hard" Conservatives and rank "heretic" free-thinkers with the most devout Christians. The confusion created by this medley may easily be guessed. But it was far better to work out a way, if possible, through a recognition of our needs, differences and limitations than to shirk them and console our peace-loving souls with sentimental rigmarole about the brotherhood of man, with which the father-hood of God is coupled. And the Congress did, indeed, turn out some work.

WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED.

It achieved unanimity on the questions of Imperialism and disarmament. It unequivocally recognised the equality of all races and recommended the immediate translation of this principle into practice and condemned religion in the service of politics. The Congress was convinced that peace could not come through the perpetuation of the "status quo"—for India indeed, it would be worse than death—and that it could only be established permanently on the bed-rock of universal justice and freedom. Nor was it a mere empty phrase for the Continental delegates knew well enough the horrors of war and their progenitor imperialism.

THE CAUSE OF INDIA.

This Congress brought home to us the necessity of our establishing contact with the youth movements abroad. India's prime need is freedom—undiluted and unqualified freedom—and though for its achievement constructive work at home is, without doubt, the most urgent, yet, we venture to think, second to it comes the need of making India's case known to the world. As a representative of the Indian delegation on the Leaders' Council I had an opportunity of coming in contact with the real mind of the Executives of the youth movements of other countries. Their desire for change was most keen and sincere, for many of them had already suffered over-much. It is these Youth-groups that we have to enlist in our country's cause. No doubt, there were many who displayed their ignorance, or worse still, half-knowledge of Indian affairs. But there were others who knew a good deal and were intensely eager to learn more and who have undertaken to make India's case known to their countrymen, as a step

(Continued on page 11)

SEPARATION OF BERAR FROM C. P.

JUST AND NATURAL DEMAND.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C., AKOLA).

The question of the separation of Berar from the Central Provinces has been exercising the minds of the political workers of Berar, since the very inception of the amalgamated Provinces. Years back, the late Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar started the cry for separation and actually formulated a well-reasoned scheme, mostly based on economic grounds, in which the constitution of Berar, as an administrative unit was advocated. Owing to circumstances, which need not be discussed here, it was pigeon-holed in the archives of some office.

INSISTENT DEMAND.

After the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the demand has become all the more insistent, and has, several times, reverberated in the Council Hall of the local Legislature. Those who have perused the proceedings of the Central Provinces Legislative Council have no doubt, that the feeling has been gathering strength every day. Hardly any important question, concerning Education, Irrigation, Agriculture, or Public Works, involving financial commitments, on behalf of the Government, has been discussed on the floor of the Council, in which Berar versus C. P. controversy has not, in some form or the other, cropped up. The same formula of financial adjustments between Berar and C.P. has often been the burden of the song in Council debates, and has been the chief cause of some of the most unedifying controversies in the Legislative C. Chambers. It has been the standing complaint of the Berar Members that their "Province" is accorded a step-motherly treatment by the Government, in financial matters. They take strong exception to the expenditure of the revenues of Berar on works of public utility in the Central Provinces. The C. P. Members, on the other hand, object to the "favoured treatment" of Berar, which according to them, is the "favourite wife" of the administration. They maintain, that Berar should be treated, just like the other divisions of the Central Provinces, for the simple reason that invidious distinctions should not be made between one division and another. There is no reason, they declare, why Berar should be regarded as a separate unit, as long as it forms part of the Central Provinces, of whch it is only a Commissionership.

ACUTE CONTROVERSY.

The overthrow of the Rao-Deshmukh Ministry has brought the problem to a head, and it is being given very serious consideration in the political circles of Berar. It is believed in certain quarters, that Mr. Ramrao was ousted from office, because he attempted to safeguard the interests of his "Province," and that he has virtually been sacrificed at the altar of parochialism. It is not my present purpose to discuss the truth or otherwise of these allegations. I have enumerated them here to demonstrate the strength of Provincial feelings.

To think this is only a temporary phase is absolutely fantastic. To hope that the feelings will die out, in course of time, is to hope against hope. Experience points otherwise. In pre-Reform days the feelings were, more or less, dormant. The Government of India Act, 1919, has roused them to a pitch that they have become a menace to the smooth administration of the Province. The formation of a strong and stable Ministry has become an exceedingly difficult task. The progress of the Province is being interfered with in every direction. The exercise of enhanced powers by the Provincial Council, after the grant of full provincial autonomy, is sure to accentuate the bitterness of this "territorialism."

FACE INCONVENIENT FACTS.

It would be futile to deny, that there is as much difference between the peo-

(Continued on page 11)

Notes of the Day.

False Alarm.

We gladly welcome the statement of the Consul-General to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan contradicting the canard about an alleged order that Sikhs in Afghanistan must compulsorily wear hats. It has not come too soon. Undoubtedly, those who have faith in King Amanullah's statesmanship never believed in such canards. For, it would have been absurd to suppose that a King, who was far-sighted and wise enough to realise that his country's future lay in the direction of progress along modern lines, could in his earnest zeal for the reform of his country, bid good-bye to that very quality of far-sightedness by issuing orders which were at best irrelevant, and at worst harmful to the smooth development of Afghanistan. But there is a section of the Press in India which pounces on wild statements either because it loves sensation or because anything that is derogatory to India's little and plucky neighbour and her King serves the purpose of its clientele. It knows full well how deeply Indians are interested in the magnificent bid for national regeneration that Afghanistan is making under the able guidance of King Amanullah. That interest it seeks to exploit for its own purposes by throwing out vague suggestions that all is not well on the other side of the Khyber. It forgets the essential fact that India's interest is deeply grounded in sympathy for and faith in Afghanistan. It may raise false alarms but if it hopes to create real misgivings it is very much mistaken.

Assembly Secretariat.

Several press correspondents have reported that the Secretary of State has at last sanctioned the scheme for a separate Secretariat and that great satisfaction prevails in official and non-official circles at Delhi. It must be noted, however, that there is not yet any official announcement about the scheme. The only definite part of the Press reports is that the Secretary of State has aproved "in principle" the proposal of the Government of India and has sanctioned the appointment of a Secretary and two Assistants. The Secretary of State has not often been loth to create fresh big appointments. Everything depends upon who makes the appointments and to whom the new officials will be directly responsible. The essence of a good scheme for an Assembly Secretariat is not that the Office should be separate but that it should be independent.

French Students and Politics.

Speaking at an entertainment given by the Mysore University Council to the delegates to the World's Student Christian Federation Doctor Philip aptly summed up the attitude of French students towards life as one of "deep and tragic seriousness". The students "felt that their economic, social and ethical construction had been wholly destroyed by the War. Their civilisation itself had been challenged and all their energy had to bend towards the entire rebuilding of their nation." These remarks epitomise at once the problem before students and their duty and apply with equal force to all the countries of the world because every one of them has felt directly or indirectly, the reactions of the War. But they apply with double force to India because the Nation suffers from the additional and more heavy misfortune of foreign domination in all departments of life which is a grave challenge to the very existence of the Nation.

Task Before Indian Youth.

But whereas European countries presuppose it as the immediate duty of students to give their entire energy to National regeneration, Indian students cannot give half their energy to the task because national regeneration in India is "politics" which must be outside the pale of the student's activity. We do not forget the splendid work that the Youth Leagues and some other student organisations are doing. But they do so inspite of those who, ought to know the duties of students better. They are, very often, the first to admire the grim determination of other students to face the problems of their own countries, why are they then unable to appreciate and encourage their own students' efforts to face the problem of India?

MILITARY PATROLS IN MILL AREA

Owners Wait upon Governor and Press for Executive Action

DEPORT "EXTREMIST" LABOUR LEADERS!

Five More Mills Close Down in City

On th e plea of wage reduction five more mills comprising of about 8,000 men downed tools on Monday bringing the total number of mills closed to 10 and the number of workers on strike to over 15,000. The situation is daily becoming serious, and unless measures are taken by the employers to meet the workers half way, there seems to be every danger of the strike "fever" spreading and other workers declaring a "sympathetic strike."

LARGE CONTINGENT OF POLICE.

A feature of Monday's strike situation was the presence of an unusually large number of police in the mill area. Although the workers have maintained a remarkably peaceful attitude marred only twice by untoward incidents—the extreme "preparedness" of the guardians of law and order gave one the impression that danger was apprehended every minute. Policemen armed with 'lathis' and officers with revolvers were posted at strategic points, and this array was further augmented by the presence of lorry loads of Indian soldiers in the mill area.

ONE MORE DEATH.

In the meantime one more death is reported as a result of the unfortunate clash that took place between some mill workers and police at Lalwadv on the 12th instant. Babu Daji, a Hindu worker aged 26, who had sustained serious injuries in the melee and who had been detained in the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment, succumbed on Sunday night

The City Coroner opened an inquest on the body of the deceased on Monday morning when Devoo Daji, the brother of the deceased identified the body.

Medical evidence led at the inquest revealed that the deceased died of a fractured skull.

This brings the total number of fatalities to five—four of them being mill workers and the remaining one being a motor cleaner.

The following are the names of the mills which went on strike on Monday: (1) Pearl Mill, (2) Pabhani Mill, (3) Sassoon Mill, (4) Atlas Mill and (5) Imperial Mill.

DEPORT "EXTREMIST" LABOUR LEADERS

MILLOWNERS PRESS GOVERNOR FOR EXECUTIVE ACTION

BOMBAY, Dec. 17.

Grave situation is developing rapidly in the textile industry. The climax was reached to-day when a deputation of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association waited upon His Excellency the Governor at Government House this morning. Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, M.L.C., the Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, led the deputation. The deputation, it is understood, urged on His Excellency that the following three steps should be immediately taken:—

1. Executive action should be taken to remove from their scene of activities those "Extremist" Labour leaders who on information available to authorities are responsible for the existence of a state of lawlessness in the mill areas.

2. Public meetings of workers should be prohibited by Executive order.

3. Picketting of workers attending the mills should be made illegal.

His Excellency the Governor, it is understood, made a non-committal answer, in the course of which he promised earnest consideration to the issues to which the deputation had adverted.

CLOSING UP RANKS.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, it is understood, contemplating steps to extend its support to the demands made by the mill-owners but in more general terms.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, it is understood, held a special meeting on Saturday last when it considered a letter written to it on behalf of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association inviting the Chamber's co-operation in the representation to be made to the Governor.

The Chamber decided to request its Chairman, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, to confer with the mill-owners and to report to the Committee at its next meeting to be held to-morrow

AS LABOUR LEADERS SEE IT.

The Labour leaders consider it unconstitutional on the part of His Excellency to have received a deputation of the mill-owners in 'purdah' without notice to them when an agreed inquiry is in progress in regard to the dispute between the mill-owners and the workers.

There is consensus of opinion in the circle of mill-owners, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber that the root cause of the grave situation which menaces the textile industry is the economic policy of the Government of India. In this connection, it is pointed out, that when the report of the Textile Tariff Board was under consideration before the Assembly in the Simla session last year the mill-owners urged on the Commerce Member that the protection which the Yarn Bill sought to give was next to nothing and that duty on imported cloth was an imperative necessity in the interest of the industry in view of the currency and exchange policy of the Government. In his reply, the Commerce Member, it is stated reliably, said that he must refuse to extend any further protection than what the Yarn Bill proposed

(Continued in column 3)

POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD IN LAHORE

NO TRACE OF ASSAILANTS YET

PURSUERS FIRED AT AND A MUNSHI KILLED

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

A report has been received that Mr. J. P. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was shot dead this afternoon, at about 4-45 p.m., in a locality where most of the local colleges are situated.—A. P.

TWO YOUNG MEN BELIEVED TO BE ASSAILANTS

COVER THEIR FLIGHT BY REVOLVER SHOTS

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

The Associated Press is officially informed that Mr. Saunders was leaving his office on a motor bicycle when two young men came out from the direction of the D. A. V. College and fired at him with a revolver.

To avoid them Mr. Saunders swerved and fell under his cycle. The youths came up and fired at him again as he was lying on the road.

SHOTS IN QUICK SUCCESSION.

An Inspector of Police who had followed Mr. Saunders from the office pursued the two young men and was also fired at, but was missed. He was on the point of grappling with one of them when he slipped and broke his arm.

MUNSHI TAKES UP PURSUIT.

A Munshi then took up the pursuit and was shot in the stomach in spite of which he pursued the miscreants for 100 yards when he fell down. He was since died.

The two youths made their way into the D. A. V. College, escaped by a back entrance on bicycles and made off into the country. They are being pursued, but no trace had been found of them till 7-55 p.m.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY COLD WEATHER SITTING

TO BEGIN IN DELHI ON FEB. 12

DELHI, Dec. 17.

It has been decided to fix January 28 for the opening of the Assembly's cold weather session and February 12 for the commencement of the sittings of the Council of State.—A.P.

C. P. THE MARATHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND SIMON BOYCOTT

NAGPUR, Dec. 17.

At a meeting of the C. P. Marathi Congress Committee, Mr. Abhyankar presiding, Mr. Ghatwai's resolution recommending to the Calcutta Congress that the attainment of complete independence by all possible effective means should be the object of the Indian National Congress was defeated by an overwhelming majority. Dr. Khare's resolution requesting all members of the Congress Committee to help in the work of propaganda and demonstration for the boycott of the Simon Commission, and requesting the Berar and C. P. Hindi Congress Committees and all other political parties and elected members of the Indian Legislatures who are in favour of the boycott to co-operate in this matter, was adopted unanimously. The delegates of the Committee to the Calcutta session of the Congress were elected.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

Mr. Saunders was shot on a spot close to and facing the office of the Superintendent of Police. This office is situated near several educational institutions and the District Courts After Mr. Saunders had been shot Chanansingh his Reader who was riding on pinion seat received the next shot. He chased the ruffians but he had not gone far when he received another shot and fe'l down.

High police and District officials soon arrived on the scene. The victims of the tragedy were immediately taken to the Mayo Hospital. Mr. Saunders died on the spot but his Reader succumbed to his injuries when he reached the hospital.—A.P.

(Continued from column 2.)

even though he quite visualised series of liquidations and other distressful happenings in the industry. Opinion in a large section of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is that Government's policy of apathy and indifference is due to the policy then sketched by Sir George Rainy.

There is not, however, consensus of opinion between them on the issue of the remedies. The mill-owners favour action which they have to-day urged on His Excellency. The Indian Merchants' Chamber feel that the root cause lies in the anti-national economic policy of the Government and that the present troubles are only the symptoms. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce would however support executive action.—Free Press.

AFGHAN REBELS STILL ACTIVE

FIGHTING IN THE VICINITY OF KABUL

SHINWARIS CAPTURE SMALL POST OF KAJA

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

News received from Kabul shows that the situation has rapidly deteriorated during the last few days and that fighting between the rebels and supporters of the Government is proceeding in the vicinity of Kabul. At the same time Shinwaris and Khugiands are reported to have again taken the field in Jalalabad area, capturing the small Afghan post of Kaja and inflicting casualties on regulars and Alijaris who were going to its assistance. Further news is awaited with anxiety.—A. P.

RAILWAY FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER

TO BE IN CALCUTTA BY DEC. 31.

DELHI, Dec. 17.

Mr. A. A. L. Parsons, Financial Commissioner Railways, will arrive in Calcutta on December 31st and will hold meetings of the standing Finance Committee for Railways on 3rd, 4th and 5th January 1929. He will leave Calcutta on the evening of January 5th arriving at Delhi on the morning of the 7th.—A.P.

BENGAL'S NEW ADVOCATE GENERAL

MR. N. N. SIRCAR APPOINTED

DELHI, Dec. 17.

The King-Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. Nripendra Nath Sircar, Barrister-at-Law, to be Advocate-General, Bengal, in succession to the Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter, Barrister-at-Law.—A.P.

FAMOUS WRITER DEAD

LATE MR. DEMETRIUS BOULGER

LOODON, Dec. 16.

The death has occurred of Mr. Demetrius Boulger.—Reuter.

(Mr. Demetrius Charles Boulger whose death is reported at the age of 75 was a well-known journalist and writer. He contributed to all the leading journals on questions connected with India, China, Egypt, and Turkey since 1876. He founded, in conjunction with Sir Lepel Griffin, the Asiatic Quarterly Review (1888) and edited it for four years and a half. Among his numerous publications are: "England and Russia in Central Asia"; "The History of China"; "Armies of the Native States of India"; "The Central Asian Questions"; "Lord William Bentinck"; "The Story of India"; "India in the 19th Century" (1901); "England's Arch Enemy (1914.)

CHINA'S NEW IMPORT TARIFF

TOBE ENFORCED FROM FEB. 1

LOODON, Dec. 16.

Shanghai.—A notice which is signed by the Chinese Superintendent and Deputy-Inspector General of Customs announces that the new import tariff promulgated by the Nationalist Government will be enforced from 1st February 1929.—Reuter.

ADVANCE ANGORA

SALE OF OPIUM AND NARCOTICS RESTRICTED

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Constantinople.—The Angora Parliament has adopted a Government Bill restricting the sale of opium and other narcotics.—Reuter.

SIDELIGHT ON INCREASED SUGAR DUTIES

"BRITISH POLICY THE CAUSE"

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Berlin.—A sidelight on the increased sugar duties is thrown in the interview of Herr Belilovsky, Director of one of the largest sugar beet concerns in Germany, who considers that the British sugar policy is the cause of the present chaotic, state of the industry, all over the world. He declares that Britain's increase of duty on refined sugar has vitally hit Czecho-Slovakia who has attempted to dump great quantities of sugar into Germany.—Reuter.

SIR DENYS BRAY IN INDIA

ARRIVES IN KARACHI BY PLANE

KARACHI, Dec. 17.

Sir Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary, Government of India, arrived here this evening by aeroplane from Baghdad and left for Delhi by the Punjab Mail.—A. P.

LORD IRWIN AS SHOPKEEPERS' SPOKESMAN

Not in Favour of Speeding up Indian Enterprise by Heroic Measures

Faint Praise for Mr. Haji's Coastal Traffic Bill

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

The Viceroy, opening the Session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, reviewed the industrial and agricultural situation, and particularly welcomed the Association's willingness to accept the Linlithgow Commission's recommendation for the formation of a Jute Committee to watch the interests of all branches of the jute trade, from field to factory.

"NO HEROIC METHODS."

Referring to Indian shipping, Lord Irwin alluded to Mr. Haji's Bill in the Assembly for the reservation of the coastal trade to Indian-owned vessels, and observed, "I am not one of those who see in such discrimination any possible solution of the problems which now beset India's growth, for the interests of all the communities which compose India's population are far too intermingled to allow of separatist treatment. Nor am I in favour of speeding up the development of Indian enterprise by the heroic or even dangerous methods advocated in the Bill.

"But it is only fair to recognise that there is another side of the question. British steamship companies have built up by their merit and enterprise a wonderfully efficient service in Indian waters, but it is only natural that the Indian should be acutely conscious of the fact that the great bulk even of the coasting trade of India is not in the hands of companies registered in India and is not served by steamers registered in India, and that the Indian Mercantile Marine hardly exists. Sentiment of course plays an important part even in purely economic matters, and this remark is particularly true of India at the present time. Moreover, we have to remember that modern developments of shipping policy and practice make it difficult for Indian enterprise, unaided to secure a share of trade.

'RAISON D'ETRE' OF MR. HAJI'S BILL.

Continuing the Viceroy said: "Heaven forbid that I should embroil myself in the vexed questions of shipping rings, liners conferences and deferred rebates. I merely note the fact that whatever economic justification there may be for such developments, they make it difficult for a new company to cut in, and it is not surprising in these circumstances that Indian capitalists should wish to invoke the aid of the Legislature. But I think that I am correct in saying that the main impulse behind the Bill I have referred to, is not the mere desire to secure for Indian capitalists the profits which now are made by British companies. Rather, it is ambition, and who shall say it is unworthy ambition, that India should have its own mercantile marine, and that the ships of that mercantile marine should be officered as well as manned by Indians.

"The problem then, as I see it, is whether we can help India to realise this ambition without resort to methods of confiscation. And I should like you to regard it from this point of view. Stated in this way, the problem may be less difficult, I hope, indeed, that the solution may be found in a spirit of co-operation and goodwill, and I commend this to your consideration, for as the political progress of India seems to me to be the logical and necessary outcome of the political genius of the English people, so should British and Indian industry and commerce work together as allies rather than antagonists, for India's commercial and industrial advancement."—A. P.

NO PLOT TO WRECK JINNAH LEAGUE

Hakim Jamal Khan Explains Object of Delhi Conclave

NEW DELHI, Dec. 17.

At the instance of Hakim Jamil Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All Parties' Moslem Conference, a meeting of leading Mussalmans was held at his residence last night. Among those present were Sir Sultan Ahmed, Maulanas Muhammad Ali, Shafi Daudi, Syed Habib (Editor "Siyaset", Lahore) Mehar Editor, "Insualab," Lucknow) Hasrat Mohani, Abdul Majid Daryabadi, Mazharuddin, (Editor, "Allaman,", Delhi) Abdul Majid Badaooni, Syed Zakerali (Agra) Mufti Kifayatulla (President 'Jamaitullama') Nawab Abdul Hussankhan and Mr. Abdul Aziz, Barrister, Peshawar.

The delebrations were in camera, but at the conclusion, Hakim Jamil Khan, in a statement to the Press, said:—

To-day's consultation has been described as a conspiracy hatched to wreck the Jinnah League at Calcutta, but I assure the public that not a word in that connection was spoken throughout. The representatives of each province are expected to meet at the forthcoming Conference and each of them will press the individual requirements of his province. It was, therefore, to avoid unnecessary discussion and save tme, that this consultation was called.

FRAMING A PROGRAMME.

"Our idea was to frame a programme for the Conference before hand, and this is what we exactly did, by appointing a Sub-Committee consisting of Maulanas Muhammad Ali, Syed Habib, Shafi Daudi, Hasrat Mohani, Gulam Rasul, Abdul Majid Darabadi and Mufti Kifayatulla who are also empowered to fame Moslem demands in respect of the future constitution of India and place the same before the forthcoming All-Parties' Moslem Conference at Delhi.

The next question discussed was to postpone the Conference by one day and hold it on Jauary 1st and 2nd instead of December 31. But in case this was impossible it was decided to reserve the opening day for the Presidential addresses. I have been authorised to forward the suggestions to Mr. Fazal Rahmatullah at Bombay for necessary action.

CLEARING MISUNDERSTANDING

In conclusion, I take the opportunity to clear the misunderstanding prevailing in regard to representation at the Conference. The Reception Committee have issued invitations to all non-official Moslem members of the Central and Provincial legislatures and also invited every All-India Moslem organisation to return 20 delegates each to the Conference. In addition to this, we have authorised every Moslem Member of the Central or Provincial Legislature, provided he has already joined the list of conveners, to get 20 representatives each elected from his respective Province. This method differs from that adopted by the All Parties' Conference at Lucknow in as much as while in the latter case, Dr. Ansari alone, as the President of the All-Parties' Conference, invited those who neither represented All-India organisations nor belonged to the legislatures, we have delegated that right to all conveners in every province."

THE "DISSENTERS"

Arrangements are well in hand for holding the Conference. On account of that hall being inadequate, the idea of holding Conference in Fetahpari Hall has been abandoned in favour of erecting a pandal near the Jama Masjid. It is definitely known that the Moslem Party in favour of the Nehru Report including Dr. Ansari the Maharaja of Mahamudabad, and Sir Ali Imam will not participate in the delebrations of the Conference. A similar attitude, it is understood, will be adopted by the section of Muslim League headed by Sir Muhamad Shafi towards the session of the League at Calcutta.—A. P.

ALL PARTIES CONVENTION

B. P. HINDU SABHA'S DELEGATES

The Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha has elected the following delegates to the All-Parties' Convention to be held at Calcutta during the Christmas week:—

(1) Mr. Rameshwardas Birla, (2) Raja Govindlal Shivlal, (3) Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal, (4) Pandit Radhakant Malaviya, (5) Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal, (6) Mr. Jivraj Nensi, (7) Mr. G. D. Sawarkar, (8) Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, (9) Dr. M. B. Welkar, and (10) Mr. S. S. Navare.

War Clouds in S. America

PARAGUAY MOBILISES

League's Warning to Govts.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Buenos Aires.—A message from Asuncion says that mobilisation of males between 18 and 28 has been ordered in Paraguay and that great enthusiasm prevails there, and that battalions of volunteers are being organised and trained with feverish energy.

A number of Chilean ex-officers are alleged to have offered their services to the Government of Paraguay.—Reuter.

Lugano.—M. Briand, Acting President of League Council, has sent a message to the Belivian and Paraguayan Governments, repeating the previous admonitions, and urgently requesting that the situation should not be compromised and pacific procedure hampered.

COMPLAINT OF BOLIVIA.

The Bolivian Government had cabled earlier to M. Briand accusing Paraguay of aggressiveness by preparing to attack the Bolivian forts, and declaring that the Boqueron Fort which the Bolivians occupied recently was built in Paraguay in the zone of territory to which Bolivia has an indisputable right.

LEAGUE'S EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

In view of the developments, the League Council will probably hold extraordinary session at Paris.—Reuter.

BOLIVIAN AEROPLANE DROPS BOMBS

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Asuncion.—A communique says a Bolivian aeroplane flew over Bahianegra and dropped four bombs but none exploded.

The President has refused to sanction the Cabinet's decrees for mobilsing men aged between 18 and 22 on ground that there are still other means of defence.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT ORDERS MOBILISATION

LONDON, Dec. 17.

Asuncion.—The President has signed the decree mobilising men between 18 and 29 years of age.—Reuter.

CITY FATHERS IN MRS. GRUNDY'S ROLE

Move to Have "Tolerated Area" in City Defeated

MRS. MACKENZIE'S OPPOSITION

Orthodox Hindus Turn Down Proposal for Public Crematorium

Segregation of all prostitutes in the city of Bombay in one centre formed the topic of a lively debate at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday afternoon.

Mr. M. M. Desai moved:—

"That the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they will be pleased to take pleasures to segregate all the prostitutes in the city of Bombay in one centre."

Mr. Gole seconded the proposition.

Mrs. Mackenzie opposed the proposition as it embodied a very novel experiment.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar drew attention to the fact that the Corporation had passed a resolution recommending abolition of brothels. He could not, therefore, understand how the Corporation could take up the work of segregation consistently with that resolution.

THERE WOULD BE MURDER!

Dewan Bahadur Pai opined that segregation was no remedy for the evil of prostitution. There would be murders every day if prostitutes were segregated in one place. Instead he suggested starting of societies to carry on a vigorous propaganda against prostitution.

The proposition was lost by an overwhelming majority.

PUBLIC CREMATORIUM.

There was then a heated discussion on the question of a public crematorium for Hindus.

Sir Vasantrao Pabhoikakr moved:—

"That the Corporation resolution regarding the establishment of a public crematorium for Hindus be rescinded."

Sir Vasantrao recapitulated all the arguments which have been advanced in support of the orthodox view times without number on the floor of the Corporation. He emphasized the point that it had been the policy of the Corporation not to interfere with the religious sentiments of any community. The proposed crematorium was against the sentiments of a majority of Hindu community.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, seconding the resolution, argued that Hindus had not asked for the sort of crematorium which was proposed to be erected. They did not want such a crematorium; in fact, they were practically opposed to it.

Dr. Mistry supported the resolution.

HINDU REFORMER SPEAKS.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi made a vigorous speech opposing the resolution. It was Corporation, he said, that had, only a few months back, passed a resolution providing for the establishment of the new crematorium. The Christian Commissioner, Mr. Clayton, had nothing to do with it. The Commissioner had only obeyed the wishes of the Corporation in submitting his report on the question. As regards sanitary aspect of the crematorium, there could not be two opinions that the new system of cremation was much more sanitary than the existing one. It was the duty of the Corporation, continued the speaker, to provide funds for such a crematorium.

He questioned the authority of Sir Vasantrao and Mr. Mohanlal Desai to speak in the name of a majority of Hindu community. Was it not common knowledge, he asked, that every reform was ushered in the Hindu society in the teeth of the opposition from the orthodox section of the community? Again, they were not enforcing the majority to use the new crematorium. They could still use the old crematoria even to the entire exclusion of the new one. Why should a majority be supported by the Corporation if that majority was in the wrong? In conclusion, the speaker urged the House to stay if necessary the operation of the resolution they had passed before till they had money enough to build a new crematorium, but not undo the great thing which they had done after a careful consideration.

Messrs. Shivdas Chapsey and Jagajivan Ujamsey supported the resolution.

Mr. Hirjibhedin wondered why battles of social reform be fought on the floor of the Corporation? There were places outside, he said, where these battles could be better fought. He would oppose the establishment of the new crematorium only on the grounds that it was not asked for by the community for whose use it was intended.

MR. JAMNADAS MOVES AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment that the consideration of the resolution be postponed and in the meantime the Standing Committee be asked to consider the financial aspect of the crematorium and report.

Speaking on his amendment, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta sarcastically remarked that Sir Vasantrao had chosen a judicious time for his resolution as the elections were coming within a few weeks. He urged the House to unanimously reject the proposition moved by Sir Vasantrao. He was sorry, he added, that Hindus should come forward to exploit their religion in season and out of season. He was a Hindu and he knew what the injunctions of religion were in the matter of disposal of dead bodies. He was not going to take his Hinduism from Share Markets and Stock Exchange. There was nothing in Hindu religion that was opposed in any way to the proposed crematorium.

At this stage of the discussion, a closure was moved and accepted.

SIR VASANTRAO WARMS UP.

Sir Vasantrao was in a fighting mood while replying to the debate. He dubbed Mr. Jamnadas Mehta "An advocate of widows", because Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had described the hardships caused to the widows while waiting at the mourner's house till the funeral party returned after having cremated a dead body. Sir Vasantrao was not particularly fond of any vote-catching devices as he was sure of his return to the Corporation as a nominated member.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's amendment to refer the matter to the Standing Committee was thrown out in the division, 22 members voting for it and 38 against.

The original resolution of Sir Vasantrao was carried.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA BACK HOME

SUBJECTS WELCOME HIM AT CITY GATES

HIS HIGHNESS GLAD THAT STATE IS FREE FROM COMMUNALISM

PATIALA, Dec. 17.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala arrived here on Sunday and received a warm welcome from officials and citizens of the capital. His Highness was presented with an address of welcome at the city gate.

Replying to the address the Maharaja referred to the absence of any communal discord or diaffection among the various classes of his subjects and rejoiced that the evil has not been allowed to spread to Patiala. He assured his people of his continued sympathy and devotion to all matters appertaining to their welfare and prosperity.—A.P.

SIMON'S VISIT COMPARED TO CYCLONE!

LEFT HANDED COMPLIMENT BY URDU 'POET"

SIR JOHN GRATEFUL FOR "HONOUR"

PATNA, Dec. 17.

During the luncheon interval of today's proceedings of the Simon Conference, Khan Bahadur Syed Hussain of Barh read to Sir John and Lady Simon a poem in Urdu which he had specially composed in their honour. It compared Sir John Simon's arrival to a cyclone in the political ocean and declared that anyone trying to stop it required the strength of Tahamtan (an ancient warrior).

Sir John Simon gave an appropriate reply of about four or five sentences in Urdu. He said he felt grateful for the honour and remarked he would cherish that piece of poetry as 'daulat' (treasure) in his home.—A. P.

SUDDEN DEMISE OF PANAGAL

HIS GREAT DESIRE TO SERVE MASSES

LEADERS' TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY

MADRAS, Dec. 16

Enquiries regarding the sudden death of the Raja of Panagal show that on the afternoon of Tuesday last, the Raja returned home and felt a shivering sensation. Immediately Major Pandalai and Dr. Guruswami and Dr. Krishna Menon were telephoned for, and when the doctors arrived the Rajah had fever. The next day the doctors found that he was suffering from influenza. The Rajah's condition took a serious turn on Saturday night, when at 9 o'clock his pulse showed signs of falling, and he expired shortly after 1 a.m.

The news came as a great shock to everyone as people knew nothing about his illness. A large number of people belonging to various communities, professions and political parties visited Gopala Bagh from the early hour to pay their last respects to the deceased.

The funeral procession of the late Rajah left Gopala Bagh shortly after 4 p.m. A large number of European and Indian friends of the deceased followed the bier, including Captain Goschen, A.D.C., representing the Governor, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, Mr. Venkatanarayana, Law Secretary, Mr. Conran Smith, Commissioner of the Madras Corporation, several judges of the High Court and other high officials and prominent citizens.

The funeral procession passed through Mount Road and Triplicane High Road to the Krishnampet Burning Ground where the body was cremated according to Hindu rites. "En route" at many places floral tributes were placed on the bier. At the burning ground, speeches weremade by Sir A. P. Patro, Sir Mahomed Oosman, Home Member, Madras Government, Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, Law Member, Dr. Subbaroyan, Chief Minister, and Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council. Sir A. P. Patro said that the Rajah was the most prominent figure in the politics of South India for the last ten years. He passed away at a time when India wanted men of his type. His last message was: they should compose all differences and build a united non-Brahmin Party.

HIS ONE DESIRE.

Dr. Subbaroyan, Chief Minister, said the Rajah of Panagal's one desire while he was in office was to serve the masses. He stood for the removal of all barriers between man and man which to their shame existed in India. His message of unity was the need of the hour.

Sir Mahomed Oosman said that they met under the shadow of a great national calamity. Three years ago he sat with the Rajah in the Cabinet of the Madras Government, and he could say that he had always been impartial to all communities. Speaking on behalf of the Madras Government he said that they received the news of the Rajah's death with great sorrow.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair said that the Rajah was a born leader of men and led a great party with wisdom and tact.

Swami Venkatachalam Chetty said the Rajah was one of the greatest men of South India and he dominated the South Indian politics during the last ten years. It was a pleasure to cross swords with him as he never hit below the belt.

Dr. Natesa Mudaliar, Dewan Bahadur O. Thanikachalam Chetty, Dewan Bahadur C. V. Viswanatha Sastri, ex-Judge of the Madras High Court, and several others also paid similar tributes.

Among those who called at the Gopala Bagh before the procession started were Sir Mahomed Oosman, Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., editor of the "Hindu", Mr. S. Satyamurthi Iyer, Mr. T. Prakasam, M.L.A., editor of the "Swarajya", the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Sir K. V. Reddi, Sir T. N. Sivagnan Pillai, Dr. Subbaroyan and Sir Venkataratnam Naidu.—A. P.

Gwalior.—Col. Haskar arrived here on Sunday on the completion of his mission in England and was given a warm reception at the station by officials and prominent non-officials of the State.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

case it happens to be pig iron. I take it that you are not concerned with the policy.

A.—I am to a certain extent aware of the what the policy is.

Q.—Supposing I ask you whether this policy could be modified, you would not be able to tell me, isn't that so?

KING'S CONDITION IMPROVES

GETS NATURAL SLEEP

LONDON RAY SPECIALIST IN ATTENDANCE

LONDON, Dec. 17.

It is authoritatively stated that bulletin represents a further slight advance showing that His Majesty's condition is still slightly on the upgrade. Words "natural sleep" are believed to mean that the King for the first time since illness became serious passed 24 hours without a sedative. Such sleep is exactly what is wanted to build up strength. Eminent radiologist said that natural sleep was probably due to Ray treatment.

It was officially stated at the Palace at 3 p.m. that slight improvement in the King's condition continues.—Reuter.

ANOTHER QUIET DAY

RAY THERAPY TREATMENT CARRIED OUT

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A bulletin, issued at eight this evening, states that the King had a quiet day, and that the improvement in his condition noted in the morning is maintained.

The therapy treatment was carried out on the King to-night. The latest bulletin indicates a slight advance in the right direction.

The bulletin issued at 8 p.m. is signed by three doctors.—Reuter.

KING SPENDS A FAIR NIGHT

LONDON, Dec. 17.

A bulletin issued at 10-45 a.m. to-day, states that the King spent a fair night. He had some natural sleep towards morning. The slight improvement noted yesterday continues.—Reuter.

THE "FANATICS"

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE PLAY

THE CHARACTERS.

Mr. Freeman ..... Reginald Tippett.
Mrs. Freeman ..... Annie Chippendale.
John, their son ..... Ormiston Miller.
Gwen, their daughter .... Elana Aherne.
Colin Mackenzie ..... T. W. Sleigh.
Francis Sewell ..... Kathleen Vaughan.
Margaret Heal ..... Valentine Clemow.
Toby ..... Josephine Kilfoyle.
Rosie ..... Josephine Kilfoyle.

There was a large crowd at the Excelsior Theatre on Monday night when the Banyard English Comedy Company staged "The Fanaties" for the first time in Bombay. The play has been described as a sex drama intended solely for the broad-minded, but it would have benefitted all types merely to witness it. It was quite an unusual departure to have such plain speaking in a city which has been described as the most prudish in the world. But there must have been a well-defined plan in the mind of Miles Malleson when he wrote his play, for there is no doubt as to its instructive value. For the main part it consists of a discussion in which the growing revolutionary idea in the young mind is striving against the rigid bands of conventionality. The spirit of freedom fostered in the troublous times of the Great War craves for expansion and seeks to indulge its desires, justifying itself under the cloak of practical argument. Opposed to this is the solid philosophical reasoning of the more mature mind which strives to protect the status of society by consolidating the value of matrimony as the means towards greater stability and happiness. The unpleasant features and demoralizing nature of lax principles are brought out in a broad-minded way not calculated to shock the susceptibilities of the average individual, and the company are to be congratulated on the excellent manner in which they have presented their play. Of course evil is eliminated and the power of good is established by the ultimate success in his aspirations of one of its champions. The play consists of three acts, and as these all take place in Mr. Freeman's house in Lancaster Gate, there is no great variation so far as the scenes are concerned. Mr. Ormiston Miller had a long and difficult to play as John Freeman who champions the cause of greater freedom in the relations between the sexes, and the able manner in which he fulfilled his part is a tribute to his ability as an actor. Throughout the play he maintained the characteristics of the role he was portraying, and his delivery at all times was faultless and audible. His father, represented by Mr. Reginald Tippett, was another arduous part to play, but it would be invidious to praise an actor who has already established such a fine reputation on the local stage. Then there is Gwen who is inclined to favour the ideas of her brother, but who ultimately succumbs to the sound and healthy reasoning of Colin Mackenzie, and the end finds them appropriately united. A bright patch in the play was the introduction of Miss Josephine Kilfoyle with her vivacity and unrestrained spirit of devilry. She had a minor part to play, but her superb acting lent colour to her part and made it as important as the others. "The Fanaties" will be repeated to-night, while on Wednesday night the Company will stage Edgar Wallace's greatest thriller, "The Ringer", which proved so popular on its first appearance in Bombay.

BREEZE IN TARIFF BOARD MEETING

QUESTION OF POLICY OF B. B. & C. I. RY.

President Asks Why Agent Does Not Appear in Person to Depose

The Monday's sitting of the Indian Tariff Board was enlivened by a sharp passage-at-arms between the President of the Board (Sir Padamji Ginwala) and two representatives of the B.B. and C.I. Railway. The incident arose out of the fact that the Agent of the Railway instead of appearing himself (as requested in a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of the Board) before the Board to tender oral evidence explaining the policy of the Railway with regard to the transport of heavy chemicals, etc., deputed Mr. O. Gomes, District Traffic Superintendent (in charge of rates) and Mr. H. D. Henman, Deputy Controller of Stores, to give evidence.

The President took strong exception to the procedure adopted by the Agent and refused to examine the witnesses on larger questions of the policy of the Company, remarking, 'inter alia': "I don't think it will serve any practical purpose at all merely to discuss the amount of rates with you if you don't direct the policy of the Company. In these circumstances, I do not propose to take your evidence."

Mr. Henman was later briefly examined with regard to the manufacture of pig iron.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

At the outset addressing Mr. Gomes, Sir Padamji remarked:—Mr. Gomes, what position do you hold in this Railway?

Mr. Gomes: D.T.S. Rates.

President: Are you in charge of the policy of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, or are you merely familiar with the amount of rates?

A.—That is all.

Q.—You have simply come here to tell us what the freights are.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you discussed this question with the Agent?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you get the subsequent letter that we wrote to the Agent enclosing him a copy of the letter which we addressed to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway?

A.—Yes, copies of proceedings; the questionnaire and the answers put in by the firms.

Q.—My Secretary sent you another letter enclosing a copy of the letter dated the 30th November, 1928 which he wrote to the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, have you got that?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the Agent see that letter?

A.—I am not sure whether he personally saw it.

Q.—Is it not his business to see letters which he receives from responsible authorities?

A.—I don't know what the practice is in the Agent's office. He has a Secretary.

Q.—Who is the Agent?

A.—Sir Ernest Jackson.

Q.—Who is his Secretary?

A.—Mr. Medley.

Q.—Did you get this letter from the Agent's office with any office note?

A.—A copy of the letter has been sent down to the Traffic Manager for information.

Q.—What action was taken on this letter?

A.—I couldn't tell you.

Q.—Do you understand the import of that letter, especially the last paragraph of that in which we make it perfectly clear what we wish to discuss?

A.—Yes.

Q.—This is not a point which we can discuss with you.

A.—I can give you any information you want.

A QUESTION OF POLICY.

Q.—It is not a question of information; it is a question of policy.

A.—I will go and speak about it to the Agent's office and see what they have to say.

Q.—The Agent knows or ought to know from our letter that this Board was concerned in this matter with larger questions of policy. We could get information of the kind you can supply from any subordinate officer of the railway. Here we expressly say in our letter what we are going to discuss:—

"The subject which the Board wishes to discuss with you generally is the possibility of assisting the Indian industry by reducing the freights on raw materials and on finished products and also in case it is decided to recommend such assistance how far and in what form it would be possible to safeguard the interests of the railway."

You have been sent here by the Agent and I have no doubt that you will give us the information that is in your possession. But this is not merely a question of information and I do not see what practical purpose would be served by my going on with your evidence this morning. Of course I cannot compel the Agent to appear before the Tariff Board if he does not wish to, but this Board can always make its observations in its report.

A.—I think the impression in the Agent's office when they first received your letter .....

Q.—Did not the Agent see the correspondence?

A.—He did see the first letter which you wrote.

Q.—Did he not see the second letter?

A.—I am not sure about it, but I know he has seen the first letter, because his remarks are there. In sending the letter down to the Tariff Manager, this is what he says:—"It will be necessary to give oral evidence before the Tariff Board. Will the General Traffic Manager kindly let the undersigned know whom he proposes to nominate."

Q.—Does not the Agent know that when questions of policy relating to his administration are under discussion, it would be more appropriate if he himself appeared.

A.—I could not answer that.

NO HELP FROM RY. CO.

Q.—I have no doubt you will convey to him what I have said just now. We shall have to make our observations about this when we come to write our report, for we have not received assistance of the kind we expected from this Railway Administration. This is a very important point. It is not merely a question of knowing how much freight is payable from one place to another. We have received no communication either to say what views the railway had on the points raised in the correspondence in order that we may know what they are going to say.

A.—We are only asked to give oral evidence.

Q.—Yes, but through some person who is responsible for the policy of the Company. As I told you, I don't think it will serve any practical purpose at all merely to discuss the amount of rates with you if you don't direct the policy of the Company. In these circumstances I don't propose to take your evidence. Of course your evidence would have been useful if it had been put to the Board through more responsible officers of the Company. You might have advised them as an expert on any particular point and then the more responsible officers of the Company could have made a statement. But as it is I don't see what purpose it would serve if I am to examine you on these points. You can tell the Agent so.

MR. HENMAN'S EXAMINATION.

At this stage Mr. Gomes withdrew and the president addressing Mr. Henman observed: Mr. Henman, I will examine you as regards pig iron. Who is the Controller now?

Mr. Henman.—Mr. G. E. R. Slade.

President.—Where are his headquarters?

Mr. Henman.—At Mahalakshmi.

Q.—Is he here?

A.—He has gone up to Ajmere.

Q.—When did he go?

A.—He went on Saturday.

Q.—Did he not know that we were examined the Company?

A.—Yes. We had a copy of your letter from the Agent in which it was mentioned that some questions would be asked regarding pig iron.

Q.—Who directs the policy as regards the purchase of stores?

A.—The Board of Directors at Home.

Q.—But here who is the highest officer?

A.—The Agent.

Q.—And the Agent did not know that these questions of policy regarding purchases would be raised.

A.—I imagine that he did not realise these questions might be raised.

Q.—Does not the Agent study the papers

A.—Probably he does not study all the papers.

Q.—Does he not study papers that he gets from responsible authorities?

A.—I should think he does so in every case.

Q.—Has he given any orders in this particular case?

A.—That I could not say. My office is at Mahalakshmi and the Agent's office is at Churchgate and, therefore, I could not possibly say what orders he might have given as regards papers on this question.

Q.—It is not merely a question of prices. It is the policy which regulates the purchase of stores. In this

(Continued in colum 3.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 17.

British Sailor, Maughan, Abadan.
Bandra, Danbrook, Busreh.
Clan Lindsay, Giles, Liverpool.
City of Hongkong, Spencer, Liverpool.
Thereglos, Wilkinson, Marmagoa.
Garbeta, Gill, Moulmein.
Jalaputra, Matepes, Calcutta.
Sonnenfels, Kuckens, Marmagoa.
Crostafels, Vass, Hamburg.
Warla, Cogon, Jappna.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18.

Sonnenfels, Kuckens, Hamburg.

LOADING.

Dec. 17.

Steamer Jalaputra for Karachi.
Steamer Sumatra for Genoa.
Steamer City of Calcutta for New York.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 17.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—6000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—41 cwts dry casein, S Bannister and Co.

S S Mundra for Hull:—32 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 125 bales hemp, Wilson Latham and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Sutton Hull for Antwerp:—1050 cwts linseed oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 200 cwts niger seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—64 bags cotton fly, M Narottamdas; 25 bales cotton fly, H E Boc and Sons; 60 bales cotton fly, Messrs K Visram; 25 bales cotton fly, Textile Products; 60 cwts gum Arabic, 30 cwts leapsie cums, E Virji and Co; 50 cases salted goat skins, H M Edwards.

S S Sumatra for Genoa:—3000 cwts linseed, 7000 cwts groundnuts,, Gorio Ltd.

For Marseilles:—4000 cwts castor seed, 4000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus.

S S City of Calcutta for New York:—75 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram; 3 bales woollen rags, Cox and Kings.

For Toronto:—8 bales embroidered namda rags, Cox and Kings.

For Montreal:—3 bales embroidered Y namdahs, Cox and Kings.

S S City of Kimberley for Liverpool:—1000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—1002 cwts groundnut seed, E Virji and Co.

For Barcelona:—95 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Trenoglos for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia, 100 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co; 9900 cwts groundnuts oil cakes, J Parmanand; 220 bales cotton raw, A Khimjee and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnut kernel, S Nagindas; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, M Mohanlal; 75 bales goat hair, K Esmail, 9800 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Parmanand; 55 bale scotton raw, L Dreyfus.

S S Trifels for Antwerp:—178 bales cotton fly, J Meyer and Co; 40 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 17.

S S Clan Macleyne from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co:—32 cases art silk yarn, 361 cases 32 bales cotton yarn, 88 bales 131 cases cottons, 259 bales 107 cases C P goods, 91 bales grey cotton piece-goods, 85 bales 19 cases bleached C P goods, 18 bales grey cotton yarn, 3999 bundles steel baling hoops, 686 cases old newspaper, 23 cases toilet soap, 375 cases cotton spinning machinery, 161 cases W I pulleys, 22 cases lead plates, 1016 bundles steel hoops, 52 pieces steel bars, 98 bundles 11 cases sprinkler material.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 17.

The weather continues dry over the country. The temperature is still high in the United Provinces and East Central India. The conditions are becoming unsettled in the Bay between the Andamans and Ceylon.

Forecast:—Dry weather.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. og 17-12 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.983 inches (.014 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.870 inches (.018 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.010.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.5.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.2 degrees (2.9 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.7 degrees (0.5 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 56 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 48 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 139 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 30.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0 miles per hour.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems from your editorial notes on "A Plee for Khaddar" that you want to close the Khaddar controversy, at least for the present. In that case I have nothing to say and can only thank you for the facilities you gave me to place my views on Khaddar before your numerous readers, otherwise I would like to elucidate further the points raised in your editorial notes. As regards the series of articles on the subject by Mr. Khandesh appearing in the "Chronicle" I find that his main points were anticipated by me and fully answered in my elaborate rejoinder to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

You say that I hold in contempt an addition of an anna or so to the villagers' income through spinning. There you misunderstand me. I do not grudge the addition of even a single pie by spinning provided it is practicable and provided that by the same amount of energy and money we spend for this we cannot give them a much larger addition. I have proved by facts and figures that those two conditions are not satisfied. You admit that the earning by the Charkha is miserable. Apart from this important and vital aspect of the question I have shown that even this miserable earning is possible only because certain people consent to buy Khaddar leaving aside much cheaper and better mill-cloth. This however is practicable only within very narrow limits and for a limited period.

This is a most important aspect of the question to which due attention is not paid by the advocates of Khaddar. They continually harp on the deep poverty and the enforced idleness of our people, on the ease with which the Charkha can be adopted and learned by every body, on the convenience of working it at any time and at any place. All this is granted. But of what avail is all this facility of the Charkha if you cannot sell the Charkha-made yarn? This is the difficulty which with the advent of mills made the immemorial Charkha a relic of the past. Readers of "Young India" will find there an interesting account of the attempt that is being made in Mysore to revive the Charkha industry. There the spinning of yarn had died out less than 20 years ago "because there was no demand for the yarn." Some of the spinners were willing to re-start working the Charkha 'if raw cotton was advanced to them and an undertaking was given that the yarn would be purchased.' The All-India Spinners' Association had to give that undertaking before the work could start there. This is the condition everywhere. If you undertake to dispose of the yarn, if the people of India consent to buy Khaddar 'at any price' as suggested by Mahatma Gandhi then of course our poor people can earn something, however, miserable, by spinning. But is this practicable? Some men for some time may consent to do this, but the sheer force of economic pressure will compel the Charkha yarn to recede before the rising tide of mill yarn and mill cloth. If by an Aladdin's lamp you can stop the mills not only in India but all over the world, only then the Charkha will supply a universal want and again stand on its own legs and come to stay.

You, Sir, raise the political question of the boycott of British cloth and observe that Khaddar is necessary to complete the boycott. You admit that 'with propaganda and enterprise' the Indian mills can supply three fourths of our requirements. But do you really believe that Khaddar will be able to supply the rest in the near future? One-fourth of our need means roughly about 45 crores of rupees' worth of cloth. And after an almost superhuman effort of 'eight years' by our national workers and organisations the country has been able to produce annually not certainly more than thirty lakhs of rupees' worth of Khaddar. That is certainly not a practical proposition to complete the cloth boycott with the help of the Charkha. If we are in earnest we can immediately complete the boycott by helping and stimulating our mills to produce their utmost and by supplementing the deficit with imports from countries other than Britain; only this is a politically practical proposition. With sufficient backing by the people and the Government of the country the Indian mills, I believe, can very soon supply all the cloth we need. But our alien Government is more concerned with the interests of Manchester and it is all the more necessary that the people of India should stand by the mills at this critical time when by the step-motherly treatment of the Government they have been placed in a very dangerous predicament.

But what is the lead our National Congress is going to give to the country in this vital matter? When I wrote in the "Chronicle" that Khaddar stood in the way of our economical progress I did not know that another positive proof of it would be forthcoming so soon. The authorities of the Calcutta Congress Exhibition have refunded the money advanced by the various Indian mills to hire stalls in the exhibition. This they have done not because they were convinced that mill cloth should be excluded and they expressly said so, but because they wanted to placate the Khaddarites for political reasons! The Khaddarites know at heart that Khaddar cannot stand before mill cloth; they have succeeded in excluding their formidable rival from the exhibition grounds, but will they be similarly successful in excluding foreign cloth from the country? Certainly not. The Indian National Congress may help to paralyse the Indian cotton mills by declaring Non-Co-operation with them at a time when they most need its co-operation, but their place will be immediately taken up, not certainly by the Charkha, but by foreign mills, especially those of Lancashire.

Not by reason, not by moral persuasion but by the sheer threat of boycott at this critical political juncture the Khaddarites have coerced the authorities of the Calcutta Exhibition against their express will to exclude mill yarn and even mill cloth made of Indian yarn from their show. The Khaddarites may have thus scored an apparent victory, but in reality they have suffered a moral defeat and that is always the beginning of the end.—Yours, etc.,

ANILBARAN RAY.

Pondicherry, Dec. 11.

GREAT INDIAN HOTEL CALCUTTA

The Raja & Ruling Chief of Gangpur State in giving a testimonial to the above Hotel says:—

"I stayed at the Great Indian Hotel 38, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, for over a fortnight. My wants were very promptly and intelligently attended to, and I felt quite at home. I thank the management for its efficiency and good work. This Hotel has removed a much felt want. It has been started to fit in all respects the visitors of the noble class and I find that the purpose has been a success.—4th Oct., 1928.

AHMEDABAD STUDENTS' SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE

To th e Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On the seventh instant a joint committee of the first and second LL.B. students was called to determine and decide about the proposal to hold a social gathering in the middle of this month. In the teeth of the strong inclination towards the gathering of the sons of the multimillionaires of Ahmedabad, the measure was thrown out by the majority being inspired by the spirit speech of Mr. Vallabhdas V. Jhaveri, a second LL.B. student, the leader of the Opposition. In his speech Mr. V. V. Jhaveri referred to the poverty of the students and the clarion call of mother country to service and sacrifice of. The speaker provoked a strong resentent in the hearts of the audience towards eating, drinking and merry-making at this juncture when gallant leaders were being beaten by police officers in a rude and beastly manner.

The step taken in this college will be followed in other colleges and will be serviceable in saving hundreds of rupees rom being wasted for nothing.

A fund is proposed to be raised to be contributed towards the sacred memorial of Lalaji who lived and died for Mother India.—Yours, etc.,

"A STUDENT".

Ahmedabad, Dec. 8.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. T. Walwyn, Lady Mehta, Sir Reginald Spence Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gascoignes, Paymaster Comander E.A. Jolley, Captain and Mrs. E. V. Whish and Miss Clive lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Sunday.

Lady Sykes left Bombay for Kirkee on Sunday.

DECCAN GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

The Deccan Gymkhana, Poona, will hold the Tennis Championship Tournaments at the end of the current month. The events are:—(1) Gentlemen's Singles (open)—(2) Gentlemen's Double (open).

The events are open to amatuers only and the Committee reserve the right of rejecting any entry without giving reasons. The Tournaments will commence on Wednesday, the 26th Dec. 1928, and will continue upto Wednesday, the 2nd January 1929.

The entrance fees for the events will be Rs. 8 for each pair in Doubles and Rs. 5 for each player in Singles and must be sent with applications for entries. Entries will close on the 22nd December 1928 and the draws will take place on the 24th December 1928 in the evening at the Deccan Gymkhana pavilion.

Late entries and changes of players will be accepted upto 4 p.m. on the 24th December 1928 on payment of an extra feel of Rs. 2 per entry.

ALL INDIA YADAV MAHASAVA

The sixth annual meeting of the above Mahasava will be held at Sradhanand Park (off Harrison Road) Calcutta on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. Rao Bahadur Captain Rao Balbir Singh a scion of the ex-Royal family of Rewari, will preside. Leaders of the Yadava community from different parts of India and some All-India leaders are expeced to take parts in the proceedings.

All Yadavas, Gopes, Ahirs, Gopalas, Goallas, Idaiyans, etc. (which are but different name of the Yadava community) are invited to attend. Suitable arrangements have been made for the accomodation of delegates. Volunteers will attend every train during the Conference week to look after the comforts and convenience of mofussil delegates.

MUNICIPAL-AIDED HOUSING

HOW TO PREVENT EXTRA TAX

At the meeting convened in the Corporation Hall on Friday under the auspices of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute." Mr. Narayan Rao Kaikarni, delivered a lecture on "advantages of ownership Housing for middle class tenants" and how to develop the vacant plots of land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and the Improvement Trust, when, Mr. Framji Bilia, L.C.E., Retired Senior Asst. Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, presided.

At the outset, Mr. Rustomji Engineer explained all about the land available from Elphinstone Bridge adjoining the Cadell Road and the Gokhale Road, upto Mahim creek, and how it would benefit the middle class tenants to live in a colony, at Dadar-Matunga Estate, near the seaside and next to the "Shivaji Park" which consisted of 30 acres of land, and was much bigger than the Victoria Gardens. The total land that was developed and fit for building purposes, measured about 4,50,000, square yards, and could accommodate about 800 tenants, by the creetion of suitable buildings thereon. Mr. Bilia, then explained all about the work undertaken by the promoters of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute," ever since October 1924, for undertaking "Clerical Housing Colonies" for lower middle class people, whose monthly earning was less than Rs. 150, to enable them to live in two-roomed, three-roomed, and five-roomed tenements at minimum rent, and with all facilities to meet the requirements of the clerical class.

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, then, explained as to how he had to work for the past "14 years," ever since July 1914 to introduce a new working system for developing Non-Credit system to start educational societies, for granting loan-scholarships to the deserving students on "Long-period" system, and also tenant-ownership housing for middle-class tenants, who were tired of the unsympathetic treatment given to them by Indian landlords.

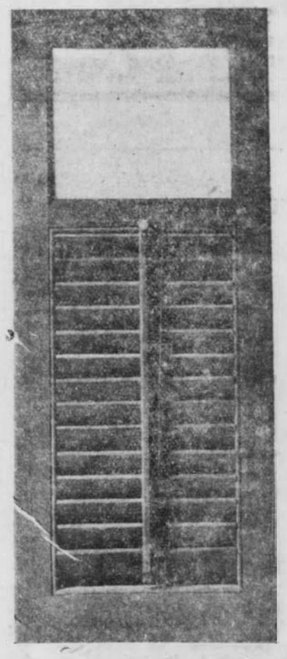
A NEW SCHEME.

Mr. Kulkarni, continuing remarked, that by coming in contact with Mr. Framji Bilia, for the past four years and more, he was able to inaugurate a new scheme, which had not as yet been introduced by the "Ma-Bap Sarkar" though, the very same system was introduced in England seventy years ago, for promoting the tenant-ownership Housing, on one-fifth system, at Halifax and Birmingham, ever since 1860. Mr. Kulkarni added that Mr. R. H. A. Delves as well as Mr. Clayton and Mr. Mackison, deserved the grateful thanks of the taxpayers of Bombay, for relieving their burden to some extent by promoting this pioneer movement in India, as it would develop the income of Rs. 20 lakhs, being the one-fifth part of the sale price of 4,50,000 square yards, in 850 plots of land, measuring from 400 to 600 square yards each plot, at a price ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30, per square yard, with special provision for recreation grounds for different Tenants' colonies, numbering not less than seven, on plots of land, measuring 7,500 square yards sold at concession rate.

Concluding, Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni remarked, that by getting every help from the Municipal Executive Officers, as well as from members of the Corporation, he was quite confident that he would bring this scheme to a success within a period of only three years, by disposing off the total area available, measuring not less than 4,50,000 square yards, and worth one crore of rupees; of which one-fifth will be received by the Municipality and the balance of eighty lakhs, by 180 monthly instalments of Rs. 44,444, plus the interest due thereon, at not more than 5-1|2 per cent per annum—whereby, there would be provision for 850 tenants, to own buildings and land, and live in the municipal area of Bombay, qualifying thus to be voters, instead of migrating to the suburbs. In addition to this income, the municipality would also derive water-tax and general tax, from these 850 tenant-landlords and the same—would come to, not less than Rs. 1,25,000 a year, or guaranteed 10,000 a month. Hence, there would be no occasion to the city fathers to enhance the general-tax and water-tax hereafter.

CONTRACTORS & LANDLORDS

are now taking full advantage of the Machine-made Doors and Windows manufactured by SUNDERDAS SAW MILLS, and it is worth while paying a visit to the above Mills, and have a look at the samples:—



These doors and windows are far superior in quality and workmanship to handmade articles, and are also cheaper. This is the largest Manufacturing Concern for Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Electric Wire Casing, etc., and is situated opposite Reay Road Station, Bombay, No. 10.

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NEW DELHI MURAL DECORATIONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you kindly allow a brief space for publication of the enclosed letter, which has been addressed by me to the Hon'ble Member of the Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India, in connection with the scheme mentioned above.—Yours, etc.,

SARODA UKIL,
Secretary.
Fine Arts and Crafts
Syndicate, Ltd.
287, Esplanade Road.
Delhi.

To
The Hon'ble Sir B. N. Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Member, Dept. of Industries & Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

Sir,

With due deference I beg to leave to lay before you a few suggestions with regard to the Mural decoration scheme for the Secretariat Buildings at New Delhi, for which some artists' works have already been approved by an Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir John Marshall.

The honest intention of the Government to encourage Indian artists by giving them a chance to show their merits is certainly laudable, and so it ought to be the duty of all Indian artists of reputation to join hands to make the scheme a success. Sometime in September 1927 when I had the honour of discussing about this scheme with Sir John Marshall in Simla, I was unable to offer him any definite suggestion to his kind enquiries about certain points. All that I lay before you now, are the results of discussions I had with some leading artists and art-critics of the day, whose only desire is to see, that the scheme does not fall through for want of true representation of real art, and for lack of mutual understanding and co-operation between the Government and the renowned artists all over India.

Of the twenty-four artists who applied for works, hardly a dozen knew what was actually wanted of them and some were unable to send complete sets of sketches owing to shortness of time. Of the rest, works of seven artists were approved. Besides, of these twenty-four artists I can hardly count half-a-dozen candidates who have made their mark as artists. One wonders why Nandalal Bose, J. P. Ganguli, Promode Chatterji and Mukul Dey (Bengal), Lalkaka, Haldankar, Panvalkar, Taskar and Pithavala (Bombay), K. Venkatappa and D. P. Roychaudhury (Mysore and Madras), Asit Haldar (Lucknow), Saroda Ukil and Ranada Ukil (Delhi), Rahaman Chughtai and S. N. Gupta (Lahore),—all of whom are recognised artists of the day and whose names are well-known beyond the borders of India, are absent from it. I have been able to gather so far the following three reasons for their absence from it: (1) The circular letter containing full particulars of the scheme, issued from your office under date October 11, 1927 through Provincial Governments to most of the above named artists did not reach them within reasonable time. (There being at least one positive instance where the artist received all those papers about two months later). (2) Some artists do not like to work under such conditions and limitations as are laid down in those circulars; and (3) some could not come in, inspite of their honest intentions, because the time allowed for submitting the complete sets of sketches was inadequate. I have nothing much to say about those artists who did not respond to the call for reason No. (2). But I strongly support the case of those artists, who, in spite of their honest intentions to work, have failed to co-operate with the Government for reasons No. (1) and (3), and request you to consider their case. I know particular instances of artists failing to join in the competition (held on March 5, 1928) for the above two reasons.

So far the selection of artists is considered,—it can not be termed representative, for their works represent only one particular school of painting, and certainly it does not represent the best works of Indian painting, when those artists of world wide fame are still out of it, mostly because of the reasons already mentioned.

The scheme has at least two-fold importance: (1) The large amount of money involved; and (2) the merit of the works which have to survive generations and stand the acid-test of art-critics of the world by their merit alone. Both the points are almost equally important, though to many the importance of the latter kind would be of more significance.

Realising the full import of the last two points and with my sincerest intention to help the praiseworthy scheme I beg to lay before you the following suggestions, which, I am sure, will help you immensely to give it a true representative shape, and to reach the much desirable goal: (a) That a meeting of leading artists, viz., Nandalal Bose, K. Venkatappa, Asit Haidar, Saroda Ukil, S. N. Gupta, Devi Roychaudhuri, Promode Chatterji and Rahaman Chugtai (of Modern Bengal School), Dhurandhar, Lalkaka, Panavalkar, Taskar and Pithavala (of Ravi Varma School), J. P. Ganguli, Mukul Dey and Fyzee Rahamin, with Sir John Marshall as its President be called by the Government of India to discuss the scheme; (b) that the meeting should take place in Delhi, sometimes in March, or at such time which may enable all the invited artists to join without much professional loss to themselves; (c) that the recommendations made in the meeting about (i) the selection of subjects, (ii) the process to be adopted for getting the best and almost permanent resudlts, (iii) the remunerations of the works and such other things which the meeting may recommend, be referred to the Advisory Committee; (d) that the Advisory Committee be formed of any six members available of the following:—(1) Sir John Marshall (President), (2) F. H. Andrews, (3) A. N. Tagore or Nandalal Bose or J. P. Ganguli, (4) Gladstone Solomon or Pithavala, (5) N. C. Mehta, I.C.S., or K. H. Vakil, (6) Venkatappa or Asit Haldar; and (e) that the Government may agree to work on the final recommendations made by the Advisory Committee.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
SARODA UKIL.

287, Esplanade Road,
Delhi.
Dec. 10, 1928.

BROADCASTING OF COTTON PRICES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In "Indian Radio Times" of the 30th Nov. We learn with surprise that the Indian Broad Casting Company of Bombay intends to make a great mistake by effecting change in transmitting hour for Newyork closing cotton prices, substituting 9 a.m. in place of 7 a.m.

This change will affect all the listeners who take interest in cotton. Most of them got their Radio setas installed on explicit understanding through wide advertisements in the papers by the firms selling wireless sets that the buyers of the sets would get their closing Newyork cotton prices early at 7 a.m.

Nothing has happened to induce the company to take this unnecessary step. The commercial public is always anxious to hear the latest news at the earliest time and while people are expecting that any change in the timings would be for earlier hours the Radio Company is taking this retrograde step of changing the time to late hours.

As broadcasting is quite new in India, the Company should try its best to persuade the cotton trade to take its full advantage. We know that the officer in-charge of the morning duty is put to some inconveniance when he has to come to office so early, but this personal suffering should be merged for the larger interests both of the company and the public.

The Company should give up its idea of changing this very important item. In case it persists in enforcing its unjustified proposal, the commercial public will lose its trust both in the Company and the dealers of Radio sets.

Many cotton merchants who had already resolved to apply for licenses, have postponed their applications in view of the harmful proposal of the company. They are waiting its final decision.

We again, dear sir, through your widely read columns appeal the wist directors of the company to desist from this retrogressive step as this action of theirs will decrease receipts of both the company and the wireless machine dealers.

If the Company is really earnest in promoting commercial interest we would request it to give its serious attention to our following suggestions for cotton prices.

Here is our proposed programme for cotton prices:—

1. 7 a.m. Liverpool closing prices along with Newyork price which ruled at the time of Liverpool close; Newyork closing price
2. 12 a.m. Opening Bombay market cotton prices.
3. 7-30 p.m. Sivri closing cotton prices with Liverpool opening price.
4. 8-30 p.m. Prices of othtr commercial commodities as usual.
5. 9-30 p.m. Newyork opening cotton prices.

The Company can easily transmit items No. 3 & 5 before beginning its music programme. There is absolutely no use of transmitting Marwari Bazar cotton prices they merge in the Sivri closing prices. They can only be given in case Sivri market remains closed.

As regards items No. 1 we must point out that there is no use of broadcasting Liverpool closing price unless the company transmits also the New York price which ruled at the time of Liverpool close because without getting this Newyork price one can not calculate the expected Liverpool opener on the following day. Reuter daily supplies this quotation which is called 11 a.m. New York price.

Item No. 5 is very important for the cotton merchant and the company can very easily secure it by telephone on a very low fee say about four annas per day by arranging with any of the under given reliable Bombay wire houses:—

Mr. Kalidas Tarwala, Marwari Bazar.
Mr. Chunilal Bhaichand Mehta, Marwari Bazar.
Mr. Naraindas Tarwala, Marwari Bazar.
Mr. Karamchand Tarwala, Marwari Bazar.

In conclusion, Dear Sir, we again appeal to the good sense of the directors for making no backward change as the item under question is the only bright spot in the whole of the daily programme from commercial point of view.

Thanking you very much in anticipation of your alloting this letter some prominent place in your esteemed paper.—Yours etc.

CHOUTHMAL AGARWAL & SONS.
Beawar, Dec. 13.

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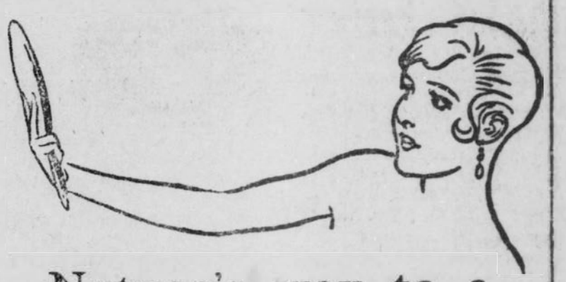

Nature's way to a perfect complexion

Natural ways are always best. Nature meant women to have a beautiful complexion. Nature gave us a skin which consists of several layers because it meant the outer layer, which is exposed to the air and dust and so gets worn and discoloured, gradually to dissolve away and make room for the fresh, young skin underneath. Unhappily, modern life only too often interferes with Nature's plan and minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle remain to clog up the tiny pores and choke the young skin underneath.

That's why complexions are apt to become dull and muddy and that's why so many of our professional beauties use Mercolized Wax so regularly. Mercolized Wax has this peculiar property. Gently rubbed in with the finger-tips at night, it quietly and imperceptibly dissolves away all the tiny particles of worn-out skin while you sleep, so that you wake in the morning with a complexion that is absolutely clear and fresh. It is Nature's way to natural beauty. Just try this simple plan to-night, but be sure to ask the chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. Nothing else will do.

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SEPARATION OF BERAR FROM C. P.

(Continued from page 6.)

ple of C.P. Hindi and Berar, as there is between those of U.P. and Poona. It is no statesmanship to shut one's eyes to inconvenient facts. They must be faced. The difference is not of mere language, it is something more than that—it is the difference between two cultures. Berar has more in common with Poona than with Jubbulpore. In fact, the politics of Berar have always been guided by the politicians of Poona. It is really a wonder why Lord Curzon decided to amalgamate the Marathi-speaking Berar with the Hindi-speaking Central Province, instead of incorporating it with Maharashtra, of which it is an integral part. If its amalgamation with Bombay was likely to make it an unwieldly Presidency, Maharashtra could have been constituted as a separate Province. Perhaps, political reasons weighed more with him than administrative consideration. May be, he did not like a compact Maharashtra, dominated by the advanced Poona School of Politics.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

There is only one remedy for the present deplorable state of affairs and there is only one cure for the political ills of the Provinces. Only separation can give quietus to the perennial controversies between C.P. and Berar, which are proving so detrimental to the interests of both. It is quite erroneous to think that the separation of Berar from C.P. will spell ruin to either. Before the amalgamation, the Central Provinces was a self-supporting administration. Similar was the case with Berar, inspite of the fact that the Residency was extravagant in expenditure. The question of the cost of the administration can easily be surmounted, both in C.P., as well as in Berar. There is no necessity for the present costly machinery of Government, and a considerable saving can be made if a well-planned scheme of provincial reorganization is given effect to. There can be full democracy at a lesser cost. After the Reforms the cost of administration, which was proverbially top-heavy, has gone up out of all proportions to the resources of the Province. It can be appreciably cut down.

PRESENT COSTLY ADMINISTRATION.

Responsible Government is not likely to be jeopardised, if we pay Rs. 4,000, instead of Rs. 6,000 p.m., to the Governor. The present salary of the Governor of the Central Provinces is higher than that of the Secretary of State for India—it is almost equal to that of the Prime Minister of England! It is also not necessary to pay Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,000 p.m., respectively to our Executive Councillors and Ministers, when we know, that members of British Cabinet, like the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Agriculture, the President of the Board of Education, the Minister of Health, the Minister of Labour, and the first Commissioner of Works draw salaries, which are paid to senior Deputy Commissioners, in British India. The contrast beween the salaries that are paid to officials in India and other foreign countries is, in many cases, very glaring. The emoluments of a Minister in Japan are on a par with those of a Superintending Engineer in India! Even, the European members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India get a remuneration a little less than that of a Select Grade District Superintendent of Police, if the overseas pay is included, perhaps, because their salaries are included in the British budget. Lord Irwin, as Minister of Agriculture, could not boast of, even, the salary, which the Viceroy's Private Secretary is actually drawing to-day! Facts are sometimes, stranger than fiction. Rs. 2,000 p.m. ought to be enough for Members of Cabinet in C.P. or Berar.

ECONOMY IN OFFICIAL POSTS.

If Berar is constituted a separate Province, the Secretariat establishment of Provincial Heads need not be as top-heavy as it is, at present. The Province will be much smaller and fewer men will be able to run the administration. For instance, before the introduction of the Reforms, in the Central Provinces one I.M.S. officer used to manage Jails, Public Health and Medical Administration, now, there are three senior I.M.S. officers in charge of these Department; formerly, there was only one Chief Engineer in charge of these Departments, formerly, now, there are two, each getting a little more pay than the Minister in charge of the Department. It would, thus, be easy to revert to pre-Reforms days in amalgamating officers under one Departmental Head. One I.C.S. officer can easily manage the Agriculture, Co-operative and Industries Departments of Berar, why a "Revenue Commissioner"—as he is known in North-West Frontier Province—can without much difficulty, look after the Departments of Excise, Stamps, Land Records and Settlement. The Commissionership of Berar can be abolished, the Revenue Appeal against the decision of the Deputy Commissioners going direct to the Revenue Minister or Revenue Member, as the case may be. Officer of the rank of Superintending Engineer, who may be designated as Chief Engineer, can be put in-charge of Public Works and Irrigation and a Conservator can manage all the Forests of Berar. There will be no necessity in Berar for a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative, of a Deputy Commissioner's rank, nor a second Veterinary Adviser to Government will be necessary. In the same way, one Chief Secretary and a Second Secretary can manage the Berar Secretariat, just as two Secretaries (excluding the Public Works Secretary who is the Chief Engineer) are carrying on all the duties of the Secretariat in Assam. All these high officers, along with their establishments, can be reduced by half. There is no necessity for an I.C.S. Legal Secretary nor is there any need for I.C.S. Sessions Judges for each Revenue District, as Provincial Service Officers have been exercising sessions powers quite successfully. Two Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner) can cope with the High Court appellate work of Berar as is the case at present. To declare that the cost of administration will be prohibitive, if C.P. and Berar are constituted as separate Provinces is to profound an erroneous, though a plausible proposition. The cost of administration as the few suggestions thrown out above will indicate, can be very appreciably reduced, and Berar administration can be self-supporting.

When Sindh can be constituted a separate Province, there is no reason why Berar should also not become an independent unit of administration? The populations of Berar and Sindh are nearly equal. Berar has a population of 3,075,316 and Sindh has 3,278,493 souls. The area of Berar is about 8 times more than that of the Province of Ajmer-Merwara.

Homogeneity being the backbone of democratic institutions, the formation of provinces must proceed on liguistic lines. The union of heterogeneous regions, under one administration, can never be conducive to good government. The demand for the separation of Sindh from Bombay, the proposals for the formation of separate provinces of Karnatak and Andhra are emanating from a desire to constitute homogeneous provinces. In fact, the partition of Bengal was annulled, on the same ground. The Indian National Congress has been acting on the linguistic principle for several years past—all the Congress provinces being purely linguistic. Berar is a separate Congress Province with a Provincial Congress Committee independent of the C.P. Committee and it is high time that it should be made a separate administrative unit, governing the ancient province of Vidharba.

WORLD YOUTH MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 6).

in the direction of achieving real world-peace. Such were most of the continental youth-groups.

THE ENSUING YOUTH CONGRESS AT CALCUTTA.

Already at home youth movements are gathering strength, which is, in fact, a sign of the times. The forth-coming Youth Congress at Calcutta will, we hope, give a definite lead and a constructive programme to the country. One of the most energetic young men with a very bold vision is its President. That itself augurs well. Organisation is the chief thing we lack in most of our national activities. We trust that this Congress will fill this need of unifying and co-ordinating the youth-groups of India. There are heaps of quarrels in India over all sorts of questions. But this Congress, will, we believe, steer clear of these bickerings and will concentrate its force on the basis of its one religion, youth. Let all other considerations pale into insignificance beside India's bid for freedom, her need of unification and organised activity. Let the delegates of the Youth Congress break their shackles and leading-strings once and for ever and begin their activity with that freedom of mental gesture, which is the most fundamental characteristic of youth.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

For this purpose, I should like to place the following suggestions before the Youth Congress (1) A permanent central youth federation should be formed to co-ordinate activities at different centres without dominating them.

(2) Communication should be immediately established with the chief persons connected with Youth-movements abroad—for example, with Werner Tantschge of Frankfort-au-Main (Germany), Alex Pille of Copenhagen (Denmark), Charles Demarquette of Paris (France) and others. Through them authentic reports of Indian affairs could be published in Continental journals. Indians coming abroad should be put in contact with these persons, so that they might lecture to different Youth-groups all over the Continent about conditions in India.

(3) The Central Youth Federation in India if formed, should have an organ of its own, and it should send is bulletins to the chief youth-centres of the West.

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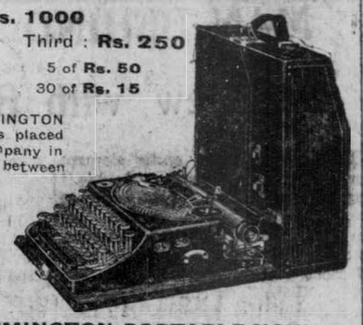

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY DECEMBER 18 1928

So it is upto every Mill-owner and Merchant to make the JUPITER GENERAL strong and healthy.

MAN BEHIND THE MASK

Interview with Bernard Shaw

"Oh, leave out the erotic element. There is nothing more boring." George Benard Shaw, light-bearer to some, Lucifer to others, startled me with this dictum (declares Margaret Viereck, in recording an interview with the famous writer in the "Sunday Referee."("Love," he continued, is the most impersonal of passions. All men in love oct the fool." We were talking of a forthcoming novel and I said something of its philosophical and erotic element. "Leave out eroticism!" The man with those eyes and that mouth could say that. Oh, what amour—what a sensitive dreamer!

We had seated ourselves, Shaw in a chair by the fire, I on a settee beside him, but at right-angles, so that he was straight before me. He leisurely relaxed his long legs and let his arms fall loosely, sometimes hands clapsed or sometimes the arms crossed on his chest.

CHILDREN AND COMMERCE.

How he talked! He has a beautiful mouth. I wish he would shave for just one day, so that I could see it in all its grace—but, then, he would probably look so young and so gentle! He must have some amour besides his pen! He speaks so clearly, vibrantly, with perfect enunciation.

I coudn't resist bringing up the subject of his strong attitude against compulsory vaccination of children.

He blazed: "You let a doctor take a dainty, helpless baby and put that stuff from a cow, which has been scratched and had dirt rubbed into her wound, into that child. Even the Jennerians now admit that infant vaccination spreads smallpox among children. More mites die from vaccination than from the disease they are supposedly inoculated against."

At this instant there arose to the tip of my tongue—but remained unspoken—the question. Why is there never a child in your plays? Why does childhood last only three minutes in your "As far as Thought Can Reach?" I remember when reading at a ridiculously early stage Shaw's prose, his plays, and even his prefaces for the first time, he gave me, the growing girl, very much. Perhaps, he feels, in certain moods, when mankind is so disappointing, that children are the only refuge—the only bearable human species—therefore too precious to put on the boards.

"SENTIMENAL RUBBISH".

"Sentimental rubbish?" he said, when I attempted to put some of these thoughts into words. "My prosaic reason for keeping children out of my plays is that I object to their commercial exploitation in the theatre, and I conducted a furious Press campaign against it in 1895."

I was in the Shaw living-room. The exotic relics and artistic treasures of many lands combined and arranged with damask, delicate tapestries, and modern comfort gave the room elegance yet homeliness, culture, and fascination. A welcoming fire blazed in the huge fireplace, with its white mantel inscribed. "They have said. What say they? Let them say."

How typically Shavian to have that over hi shearth. But even more typical was how, in his conversation, Shaw wittily and courteously explained his inheritance of the inscription. It was there before he came and is an old Scots motto from Dunnottar Castle!

I looked round me and saw delicate weavery of flowers, books, magazines, pictures—atmosphere, in short suddenly, a flash—George Bernard Shaw was in the room, with hand outstretched upon me.

A PEN-PORTRAIT.

Like a gargoyle—all angles—glorious head and pointed shoulders jutting forward, he smiled into that room and with swift, long strides was before me. Encased in the dense snowy aureole of hair and beard, his tanned and ruddy face is but a cup for the most beautiful, sincere, most gripping grey blue eyes of the world. He is just eyes, eyes, eyes—and for the several hours that we conversed I looked into them and he straight back. A brave, generous nose is in that face, too, and a loveable, strong mouth, so ready to smile kindly. For my impression of George Bernard Shaw was all kindness, no malice, nothing sardonic; perhaps occasional irony, and more pity—but, above all, sunny kindnes.

We talked of his plays.

And Shaw then proceeded to relate how after the War his plays earned him a small fortune in marks. "I would not withdraw my money in the time of Germany's dire need. I left it for the Deutsche Bank to use. But Clemenceau, Poincare, and Lloyd George had promised to make Germany pay for the War in spite of my warning that plundering would recoil on the plunderers. What these myopice Statesmen actually did was to force the Germans to inflate their currency until it was worthless and then repudiate it, and begin afresh with gold marks."

So Shaw lost all his paper fortune "Lloyd George made me pay, confound his credulity!" was the victim's amused comment.

HIS FAVOURITE PLAY.

George Bernard Shaw's favourite play of his own works, I was pleased to find, is the same as mine. "Heartbreak House". About "Saint Joan" he is extremely modest saying: "I only arranged the facts for the stage. Anyone with the necessary professional experience could have done the same. But they would make an operatic heroine of her."

The conversation drifted to "Back to Methuselah." "Wouldn't the new rejuvenation methods be a step toward helping man to realize more out of life" I queried.

"That's all very well for people who want to be rejuvenated. I want to be scrapped when my time comes," was the final shot of my energetic seventy-year-old host.

For, alas! everything must end! I am civilized. I knew by a swift glance at my watch that it was time to rise and no longer keep Mr. Shaw from further work or engagements. He, in his angular fashion, arose with me and accompanied me to the outermost door of his apartment. There he expressed his pleasure in the colouring of the flowers I had given the maid to arrange on my arrival, which she had placed in the landing window. His appreciation was just the finishing touch to an atmosphere of loving kindness.

I had my parting look into those magnetic eyes; my hand in a strong, pleasant, friendly, masculine grip. I had had the "amazing interlude" to take with me an undying memory.

BEHIND A MASK.

Due to the stupidity and cruelty of human beings, this man has been on the rack for the greater part of his life. It is imperative that he shut out the outside world. His sarcasm, his penetrating brilliance are merely a protection—and feelers shyly put forth to probe the minds of people, enriching them with honey drops he has gathered.

As he says in "St. Joan": "Every period has its crucifixion." He has indeed, felt the thorns, the spears, and the gibes. He hides his brother-loving sympathy behind a critical mask. Behind that mask is a world—the real world for me. The outside world is truly outside. He is a universe.

HINDUISM IN U. S. A

New Missionary Effort

The San Francisco Correspondent of the "Statesman" writes:—

During the past few months I have made several references in this journal to a new form of missionary enterprise that has sprung up in the United States. Ever since the World's Parliament of Religions, which was held in Chicago in 1893, there has been a gradual but well-directed effort made by religious teachers and philosophers to spread a knowledge of Indian religious thought throughout the United States. Several of the best known Western educated teachers of Hinduism, natives of India, visited the United States for the 1893 congress, and from that time dates this new missionary work. The progress resulting from at first the sporadic instances of Buddhist (and Moslem) effort at proselytism, and latterly consistent missionary effort, has been considerable in many parts of the country, the result being that to-day one is able to visit Buddhist churches and circles in most of the large cities. Among the visitors to the United States in 1893 there was no more striking figure from Asia then Vivekananda, who did much to create an interest in the Vedanta philosophy. Subsequent to the Congress, it may be recalled, he delivered a series of masterly lectures in New York which attracted widespread attention, his first book, "Raja Yoga," with Patanjali's aphorisms and commentaries, running into many large editions, as have many of his other books dealing with the same subject. This brilliant young scholar—who died in India soon after his return from the United States at a year or two over thirty—may be called the pioneer of Indian thought in America, and though many have followed him not one has succeeded either on the platform or in book form to the same extent. Another outstanding figure in Buddist circles here is the venerable Bishop Mazzinianananda, who was prominent in San Francisco at the time of the 1915 Exposition and who has established several churches in the Middle West and the Western states.

AN ACTIVE CENTENARIAN.

Bishop Mazzinianananda, who will celebrate his 105th birthday next April, is without question the oldest practising Buddhist priest out of India. He was born in Ispahan, in 1825, and was taken my his mother to Benares at the age of seven, after his father had been assassinated by his brother and his grandfather by his own son. Thence (in 1835) he was taken to Lhassa, where for 16 years he was close ot the old Dalai Lama. His modern education started in Calcutta (before the Mutiny), and subsequently at Oxford he graduated his M. A., M. D., D. Litt. and Sc. securing his Ph. D. from Heidelberg, his mother having in the meantime married that noted mathematician Dr. Rhys Morgan. This interesting centenarian, who has the personal appearance of a man of sisety, possesses the mental energy of most men at forty. In 1893 he came for the first time to the United States, where he has lived ever since, and now conducts a Church of Universal Truth at Oakland, California. He has instructed thousands of Americans in the tenets of Buddhism, and is certainly a striking example of his preachments of longevity. If Sri Sumangala, of Ceylon, is not still alive, I believe that I am right in saying that Dr. Mazzinianananda is the oldest active Buddhist monk out of India and Tibet.

In Los Angeles a very considerable following has been built up by Swami Yogananda, a Brahmin educated at either Oxford or Cambridge, who literally swept this country by storm in a nation-wide tour some years ago. He followed the set plan of the usual lecturer of giving a few free lectures, subsequently enrolling members to a private class of instruction, at a charge of 25 dollars for the course, and is said to have collected in fees something like a million dollars. He now has a large class of instruction by mail, issues one or two magazines on higher thought lines, and is without doubt doing a great deal of good. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and many of the other large cities have also been served in somewhat the same way by other swamis and it now appears that the time is ripe for the coordination of all activities in the field.

A NEW SOCIETY.

I have before me a copy of "The Alliance Weekly," an undenominational journal published in New York, which deals with this subject of aggressive missionary enterprise in behalf of Indian thought. It states that a Hindu religious association has been founded in New York City (the first to be formed in the Western hemisphere, under the name of The Hindu Dharma Mandal. It is explained that the term "Hindu" in the title includes, besides orthodox Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs, Brahmins and those of any other form of religion that originated from Hinduism. It can, therefore, be seen that its scope embraces practically all Indian religious thought. The objects of the Hindu Dharma Mandal, it is stated "shall be to further the religious interests and cultivate the spiritual ideals of Hinduism in the West, to bring the beliefs and practices of Hinduism, in its broadest conception, before the Western public, to encourage and promote mutual contact and understanding on a spiritual basis, between India and the West, and to meet, in particular, the spiritual needs of the Hindus residing in the West."

ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 22 (SAT.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 23 (SUN.).

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 24 (MON.)

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Plaie—Cnnvention Pandal.

DECEMBER 25 (TUE.).

(1) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(2) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pondal.
(3) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal.
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 3 p.m. Subjects Committee Pandal 6 p.m').
(4) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(5) Khilafat Conference
President—M. Mahomed Ali
Place—Khilafat Pandal.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.
Place—Shraddhand Park.

DECEMBER 26 (WED.).

(1) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal,
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 8 a.m.).
(2) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(3) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pandal.
(4) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(5) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(6) Khilafat Conference
(7) Ali-India Muslim League
Presilent—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(10) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal wir Singh.
(11) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narai

DECEMBER 27 (THU.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancor
(4) Khilafat Conference
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mehmudaba
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bin Singh.
(7) Library Conference
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India States Subjests' Confer
ence.
Place—Burrabazar.
(10) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narai

DECEMBER 28 (FRI.).

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudaba
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(5) All-India States Subjects' Confe
ence.
Place—Burrabazar.
(6) All India Library Conference.
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.

DECEMBER 29 (SAT.).

(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DECEMBER 30 (SUN.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DECEMBER 31 (MON.).

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DURING THE CONGRESS WEEK.
Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—To be announced later.

AITYA BEGUM'S OBSERVATIONS ON INDORE

A REPLY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—In an article entitled 'The impressions of Northern India tourist' published in the "Bombay Chronicle," of the 24th Nov. 1928, Aitya Begum appears to have met or saw little that might have appealed to her. It is rather unfortunate; but mostly all appreciation depends upon one's own mentality; and this gift the writer may be lacking for all we know. Leaving other observations of hers to others for an answer. I wish to confine myself to a few as they concern Indore.

The writer is perfectly correct when she observes that Her Highness the Senior Ma Sahiba of Indore is held in high esteem by all and that she shares to a large extent the qualities of Shree Devi Ahilya Bai of revered memory. It is true that she is the subject of talk not only in the Capital but also in villages where the true admirers of our country live. In one of the speeches delivered on the occasion of the anniversary of Shree Devi Ahilya Bai, the mother Maharani was described as such and it is a matter of pride and jubliation to all Indorians that they have amongst them a mother Maharani who is an ideal of womanhood; and Indorians thank Aitya Begum for it.

However her observation on the present administration of the State to the effect that 'an atmosphere of neglect prevails' is both mischevous and misleading. It is to be observed that Atiya Begum does not seem to have carefully seen for herself the improvements effected in the City and elsewhere as a result of the better organization and working of the various Departments of the State. It is again a pity that in spite of her being a servere critic she did not take enough trouble to go round and see things for herself. And yet again the quaint logic of Atiya Begum is not very intelligible when she describes the Prime Minister as "alert" and expresses a wish that a School of Music be established in Indore. Evidently the alertness of a person has nothing to do with the establishment of a School of Music, but the alertness of the Prime Minister if such was noticeable should have been examplified by the concrete good work that he has been capable of doing during his regime of office, and also by a mention of his several humanitarian, and other activities mostly intended for the good of Indorians, who enjoy the benifits thereof, and of other improvements effected in the entire administration enbloc.

As regards her remarks on the Lalbag Palace and the Marble Bath therein, it may not be discourteous to point out to her that architectural appreciations are not commonplace. It takes good long training coupled with taste to design one; and again to understand the true spirit underlying the architect is a question of genius; and as such observations are not worth any serious consideration. It is hoped that they have differed only to agree later; while Aitya Begum should seek relief in the thought that the Lalbagh Palace in its every detail has been described as a good piece of art even by the best of critics.—Yours etc.,

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Indore.

KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY

MILNER MEMORIAL SCOLARSHIPS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—"Five Milner Memorial Scholarships have recently been founded at the King's School, Canterbury, under a Trust Deed, out of funds collected by the Lord Milner Memorial Committee, to perpetuate the memory of the work done for the British Empire by the late Lord Milner. Their value is £100 a year for five years, and one scholarship will be awarded each year. Candidates must be over 13 and under 14 years of age on 24th June. These scholarships are open to "boys of British parentage and European descent:—

(i) whose fathers are or have been members of the permanent establishment of the Civil Services in India, the Colonies not possessing responsible Government protectorates or the Territories administered under mandate by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain or in Iraq, Egypt or the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, or (ii) whose fathers not being or having been members of the permanent establishment nevertheless have been continuously employed in any such service for a period of not less than ten years, or (iii) whose parents or surviving parent reside in some part of the British Empire where facilities for Secondary Education are for the time being insufficient or inadequate".

In awarding these scholarships account will be taken of (a) Intellectual ability as decided by a brief written examination. (b) character, and (c) the financial circumstances of the parent or guardian.

2. The names of candidates for the scholarship to be awarded in 1929 must reach the Headmaster, the King's School, by May 1st 1929 at the latest, with a letter stating fully the grounds on which the candidate claims to be eligible for the scholarship. Applications must be accompanied by a copy of the boy's birth certificate, and a full testimonial as to his character, ability at work or games, capacity for leadership etc., from his present or most recent schoolmaster or tutor. It must also be accompanied by a statement as to the financial circumstances of the parent or guardian on a special form which may be obtained from the Headmaster. This information will be treated as strictly confidential.

3. Boys who are being educated in England will be expected to come to Canterbury for the written examination on June 26th. Boys who are being educated overseas will sit for the examination on the same date under regulations to made by their local education authority, to whom copies of the paper will be sent, and who will return the answers to England for correction and comparison. Applications on behalf of candidates overseas must be accompanied by the name and address of the local education authority to whom papers are to be sent."

P. Y. C. HINDU GYM. TENNIS TOURNAMENTS

The Poona Open Tennis Championship Tournaments will be held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona. The events are a gentleman's singles and doubles, and ladies' singles and mixed doubles.

The events are open to all-comers (amateurs), but the Committee reserve the right of rejecting any entry without giving reasons. The events will be played on the made Lawn Tennis Courts of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona, and all arrangements will be under the control of the Committee. The Tournaments will commence on Sunday, 23rd December 1928 at 8 a.m. and are estimated to last for 10 days. Matches of mofussil players, however, will be fixed from the evening of 24-12-28. The Entrance Fees for the events will be Rs. 10 for each pair in Doubles, Rs. 5 for each player in Singles, Rs. 4 for each player in Ladies' Singles and Rs. 8 for each pair in Mixed Doubles and must be sent with application for entries.

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